The Qu'Appelle Progress.

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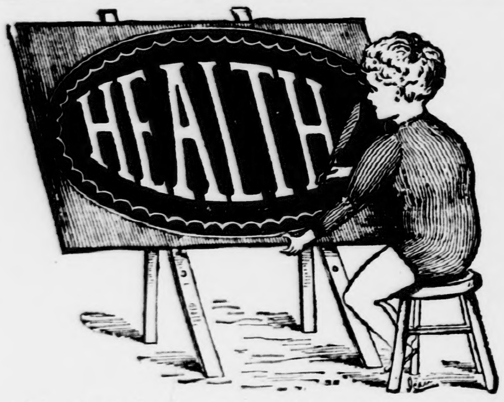

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Fur Gauntlets,
Fur Coats,
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

OVERSHOES
FOR MEN,
LADIES, and
CHILDREN.

Another consignment of TETLEY'S CELEBRATED TEA.

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✻J. A.✻ Lidgate, DEALER IN Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors, Windows, Mouldings, Building Paper, Etc., —AT— Lowest Prices.

DENTAL.

W. D. COWAN, L.D.S., D.D.S., Surgeon Dentist, visits Indian Head on the second Friday and following Saturday of every month; Qu'Appelle, Leland Hotel, on the Wednesday and Thursday preceding.

LEGAL.

A. D. DICKSON, Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, etc. Office, first door south of the Queen's Hotel, Qu'Appelle St.

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G. S. DAVIDSON, Licensed Auctioneer, For the North-West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at my Office, or at the PROGRESS Office, Qu'Appelle.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD, House, sign and Carriage Painter. Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining promptly executed.

S. H. COLLINS.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
Next door to Creamer's drug store,
Qu'Appelle.

L. SNIDER, INDIAN HEAD,
BOOT & SHOE REPAIRER,
All work promptly executed.
One door south of livery stable.

ASTRAY.

STRAYED FROM SEC. 4-19-12, TWO horses; one large bay horse, white face, three white feet, branded ⊤ on right shoulder, leather halter on head; also, one chunky, brown horse, white spot on forehead, rope around neck, branded same as other horse. Any person giving information leading to their recovery, will be suitably rewarded. Address, W. J. HARROP,
10-12 Indian Head.

LOST—FROM BELL & HAWKES farm, Balgonie, one large, dark red ox, about seven years old. Any person finding same will be suitably rewarded by returning to Balgonie. BELL & HAWKES.
9-11

FARM FOR SALE.

WEST HALF OF SECTION 20, Township 17, Range 15, west of second meridian—320 acres—about forty acres well cropped. Terms moderate. Torrens' title. Apply to
REGINALD RIMMER,
38tf. Vendors' Solicitor, Regina.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A BOY TO DO CHORES. Apply to F. R. BLAKENEY, Sec 36-17-15 through post office 51-11

G. F. S. LODGE,
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The Home is prepared to take in girls who are desirous of attending school during the winter, at the following prices: Under ten years of age, $1.50 per week; over ten years, $1.75—in both cases exclusive of laundry. If laundry is to be included, 25 cents per week extra in each case. For further particulars apply to Miss Howe, the matron at the Home, or to Mrs Dobie, the vicarage.
7-9-11

CHOP! CHOP! CHOP!

NEW PLANT! NEW PROCESS!

GRAIN GROUND—NOT CRUSHED—every Thursday and Friday until further notice. The old stand.
6-10 A. H. B. SPERLING.

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BANKERS,
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COLLECTIONS SOLICITED—RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.

Five Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.

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MOLSON'S BANK.

Cheques and Drafts for all parts of the World Bought and Sold.

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Christmas Presents!

Toys, Games,
Fine Perfumes,
And Fancy Goods
Novelties in
Children's
Picture Books,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

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QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

OFFICE OF
J. P. CREAMER, V.S.

J. H. MacCaul
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DEALER IN HARD AND SOFT
. . . COAL . . .
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COAL.
BRITISH COLUMBIA
—AND—
EASTERN LUMBER
—OF—
ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

N.B.—HAVE A LOOK AT MY SIDING, SHEETING BOARDS AND SHIP LAP
..AT..
$16 per Thousand.

You'll Find it in Waghorn's Guide

"D.&L." MENTHOL PLASTER

I have prescribed Menthol Plaster in a number of cases of neuralgic and rheumatic pains, and am very much pleased with the effects and pleasantness of its application.—W. H. CARPENTER, M.D., Hotel Oxford, Boston.
I have used Menthol Plasters in several cases of muscular rheumatism, and find in every case that it gave almost instant and permanent relief.—J. B. MOORE M.D., Washington, D.C.
It Cures Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Pains in Back or Side, or any Muscular Pains.
Price 25c. | Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd, Sole Proprietors, Montreal.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published Every Thursday

At The Progress Printing Office, in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One week.	One month.	Three months.	One year.
One column	$6 00	$ 8 00	$15 00	$60 00
Half column	4 00	6 00	12 00	40 00
Quarter column	3 00	5 00	8 00	30 00
Three inches	2 00	4 00	7 00	25 00
Two inches	1 50	3 00	5 00	20 00

Business cards $1 00 per month, payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly, if oftener $1 will be charged for each additional change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Astray, etc., when less than 10 lines, will be inserted for 50c.; subsequent insertions, 25c each. This class of advertising must be paid for in advance.

Subscription price: $1.00 per annum, in advance; if not paid for in advance, $1.50 will be charged. Single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

FREDERICK BELL,
Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY, DEC 26 1895.

THE MONROE BONE OF CONTENTION.

The tone of the entire English press is condemnatory of the action taken by President Cleveland in the Venezuela dispute. It asks, by what right does the Washington [illegible] this matter when the very theory which guides this interference has absolutely nothing to do with the points in dispute. Does President Cleveland fondly imagine that we can admit the proposition that the frontiers of European colonies in the two Americas are to be held at the good pleasure of a committee of Washington gentlemen? What would the United States have said in 1848 if we as an American power, had advanced the claim based on this principle, to protect Mexico from a wontonly aggressive war by which President Cleveland's predecessor settled the Texas boundary dispute. The details of the boundary dispute are, says the Times, insignificant in comparison with the far-reaching claims advanced in Mr. Olney's dispatch and emphasized in President Cleveland's message. Convinced as we are that rupture between the two great English speaking communities would be a calamity, not only to themselves, but to the civilized world, we are, nevertheless, driven to the conclusion that the consessions England is so imperiously summoned to make are such as no self-respecting nation, least of all one ruling an empire that has its roots in every quarter of the globe, can possibly submit to. The United States themselves would never for a single moment think of yielding to this kind of dictation. Englishmen are of the same blood and shall not be less careful of their national honor. The feeling in England is universal, that it cannot submit to President Cleveland's pretensions which, if accepted, would destroy its position as an independent power; it has no reason to thank President Cleveland for the fact that the peace of the world has not been disturbed by the incredibable crime of a war between Great Britain and the United States. President Cleveland's montrous pretention, if it means anything at all, means that the Washington government in the rudest manner has served Great Britain with notice to quit the New World. Surely the American president must know that a great power does not accept such notices until she has exhausted all the resources at her command in resisting an aggression which, if unsuccessful, would destroy her status in the world.

The New York World stands almost alone as holding a hostile attitude anent the President's message. It says:

"President Cleveland's message to congress is a serious blunder. It is a blunder because it is based upon a wrong conception, because it is not sustained by international laws or usage, and because it places the U. S. in a false position. The president in his message, like Secretary Olney in his dispatches, assumes that the policy of Great Britain in Venezuela involves a menace to this country. "Are our peace and safety as a nation, the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government threatened by an extention, however unwarranted and arbitary, of the English possessions in Venezuela? The preposterous nature of this jingo bugaboo is sufficiently indicated by pointing to Canada and to British Columbia on our very borders. England is not a foreign nation in this hemisphere. Great Britain owns more territory on this continent than we do. She was here before we were a nation. If she has the hostile intentions which the president's words impute, did she need to wait for a boundary dispute in distant Venezuela, with a hybrid race, to assail us or to menace our republican institutions? The assumption is absurd, and with it falls the structure of ponderously patriotic rhetoric reared upon it by the president."

There is one thing certain, if the worst happens, and the bugle sounds to arms, and the two nations come to blows, the fault cannot be laid at England's door; but if the United States choose to fasten an iniquitous quarrel upon the mother country, on the head of the United States will the responsibility rest. A government, composed of men, who for the sake of office would deliberately deluge two nations in blood—and kindred blood at that—is a disgrace to civilization.

—Ottawa says "One result of the war scare will be the thorough equipment of the Canadian forces. The country will not be satisfied till all are armed with the Lee-Metford rifles. It is gratifying to note that the scare seems to have drawn Canada closer than ever to England. Everywhere the firm determination is expressed to hold by the old flag, come what may."

"Christmas comes but once a year,
So let it come cheerily;
Every face in smiles appear,
Not an hour pass wearily."

The event which Christmas commemorates is the greatest and the most fraught with advantage to mankind in the whole annals of the race. We pass over its religious and eternal importance, as not coming properly within our sphere; but it is a palpable truth that the institution of Christmas, the event of which it is the anniversary, was the real birthday of science, of art as useful to man, and of that reciprocity of advantage between nation and nation, which may be said to give man the whole earth and sea as a heritage, in exact proportion as he is cultivated in his mind, and diligent and moral in his conduct. Christmas falls at the most gloomy period of the departing year, though before winter has taken the maximum of its effect, in our North-west Territory, and when the return of the glorious sun from the southern tropic has barely begun. The suspension of labor, at this glad Christmas tide, the full enjoyment of every innocent sport, the copious festivities, and the general amenity of manners, by means of which restraint is taken off, and virtue led jocundly on in the silken cords of hearty, happy, and harmless glee, make this particular time no inconsiderable reward for twelve months of toil.

Generally speaking, we are no advocates for monoply, but we do confess, that, at this season of hearty and innocent delight, it would give us much gratification to get all our fair readers seriatim under the mistletoe, though from their number we should have day's work of it. This is impossible, but, as the best alternative in our power, we wish them there in the old style and manner most accordant with the dearest wishes of their own hearts, in fond hope that the mistletoe bough may be to them the palm of victory, and to their households present or future, the olive of peace. Saying this, we trust that they will accept the will for the deed, and hold the solemn rite as performed by us in person, as the lawyers say.

You Don't Have to Swear Off
says the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture in an editorial about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one, a prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by C. E. Carthew. No cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes
One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr Agnew's Catarrh Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. 60 cents. At C E Carthew's

NOTES BY THE WAY.

"There's a chiel amang ye takin' notes,
An' faith he'll prent 'em."

As violets without perfume, so would be a collection of hymns without that amiable one "Nearer My God to Thee." It may not be generally known that this most beautiful of hymns was written by a lady; it was composed about fifty-three years ago by the daughter of an English editor and writer, and wife of an English engineer; this hymn was written by Sarah Flowers Adams Those who can hear this ever up-lifting hymn sung without expressing deep and reverential emotion, are indeed subjects for our pity

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The grand old year is well nigh gone,
But while he on swift has sped,
Prosperity and plenty were by his goodness wed;
The teeming fields, in untold wealth,
Has rippled with burnished grain,
Brought solace and contentment
To the hearts of men again.
Then let us all be thankful
For His bounty shown so clear,
And thank the Great Good Giver
For his blessings of the year.

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The important subject of domestic economy is wide and varied, it is a river, so to speak, that has many tributaries; the object of this science is not so much that people should do and possess, but that they should do with understanding and profit, and possess with enjoyment and happiness; that to-day should be a day of greater pleasure than yesterday, and that when we lay our heads down upon our pillows at night, we should do so in the hope that on the morrow we shall be happier still. This is the real mode of life, and unless they incur our most scrutinizing [illegible] our most assiduous execution, are nothing but a loss of time, and a weariness and vexation of spirit. We are taught that our good consists in the good which we do to others, and that if we would reap a plentiful harvest of pleasure, the hearts of our fellow creatures are the field which we should cultivate that we may be united to one another, in that most delightful of all bonds, reciprocal kindness "There are two things in human life —to be happy oneself and to make another so; when the first is gone, the next, thank God, is always left."

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Keen frost and chilling wintry winds,
To us are now familiar things.
But the advent of the New Year brings
A soothing solace to many minds,
That time is moving on toward spring,
When joyous birds are full of song,
And winds are soft, and trees ere long
In leaf burst forth, and floral riches bring.

Lorlie Lispings.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The marriage of Mr. H. Aldous, president of the Pheasant Forks Agricultural society, to Miss S Stilborn, second eldest daughter of John Stilborn, Poplar farm, was celebrated on Wednesday, Dec 18 by the Rev. W. Bee. The affair was of a quiet nature.

Mr. W. W. Wellard has returned from Prince Albert. He also paid a visit to the Edmonton district, and speaks highly of the latter place. Mr. Wellard also had the pleasure of sailing down the Fraser river in a bark canoe.

Mr. Geddes, who gave his many friends a flying visit recently, returned to Kenlis Monday afternoon. A special invitation will be sent forth with to Mr. Geddes to spend Xmas here.

Mr. Carson, who has been renewing old acquaintances in this locality, left on Wednesday for White Sand.

Your correspondent wishes the many readers of The Progress the compliments of the season, and many returns.

Our cheap cash store, run by Mr. Cantlin, late of Toronto, was lighted up until 10.20 o'clock on Saturday night.

The drill which has been at work on the Park Farm for a number of days, has at last struck water.

The heavy fall of snow on Monday and Tuesday last has made good sleighing.

Grain is only moving in small lots here at present.

You'll Find it in Waghorn's Guide

Correspondence.

Our columns are open to all for the discussion of public questions. Personalities will not be permitted. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

Agricultural Depression in England.

To the Editor of The Progress.

Dear Sir,—The article in your issue of Dec. 12th on the above subject, tempts me to add a few remarks. Owing to this depression it may lead to the anticipation that many Old Country farmers will next spring search for fields anew, and in all probability many may be expected to leave for Canada. You pointedly enquire how this will affect Qu'Appelle, and how many will "stop off" here. I remark that unless some effort is made to secure these, how many can be expected? Few, if any. True various parts of this great country have been boomed and advertised with the result that they have drawn the greater part of new settlers to these particular points

I am not long resident in Qu'Appelle, but from what I have seen and learned of the country surrounding here, I cannot see why settlers in search of land should go five or six hundred miles farther into Northern Alberta while land, equally as good, I believe, is plentiful enough around Qu'Appelle. It just amounts to this: Those leaving the old country naturally make some point of selection as to destination on here, and how much do pamphlets and other printed matter, descriptive of this Northwest, aid them in making the selection? I believe in many cases such matter goes a long way in that direction, and so it follows that unless some steps are taken to bring this particular part of the Northwest more prominently before the notice of the old country people, and farmers in particular, the chances are that few, if any, will "stop off" here. I may say that I am from the old country and know from experience what farming there implies. Hard work year in and year out, and the benefits derived therefrom a mere living; and I venture to assert that the majority of farmers there to-day are not worth a dollar more than they were fifteen or twenty years ago, and count themselves fortunate in being able to make both ends meet year by year.

It is such, to my mind, that should be sought after and encouraged to come out, for their own benefit, and to the benefit of this new country, for surely a country (whatever be its advantages or disadvantages), where a man by perseverance and industry can make headway and prosper, though he may not, literally speaking, in many cases, have a dollar wherewith to start, I say, a country that can give such instances is preferable to any country where a man works hard and finds himself in the end unrewarded. J.A.L.

Qu'Appelle Station, Dec. 13.

Picked Paragraphs From Popular Papers.

Four bank drafts of $20 each, sent by the marine department to the U.S. government in recognition of American heroism in saving the lives of Canadians at sea, were returned to Ottawa, but it has not been possible to discover the parties for whom they were intended.

"Pat" Sheedy, the well known gambler, will sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm, from New York, next Saturday, bound for Cairo, Egypt, where he intends to open a club house and gaming resort that will throw Monte Carlo into the shade. He intends to introduce faro as one of the features of the season. A large mansion has been secured and will be fitted especially with a view to the uses to which it is to be put.

A dispatch signed by a number of Armenians, of Constantinople, has been received in London, Eng. It says: "Armenia is at her last gasp. The work of extermination continues. The number of people massacred reaches 100,000, and the half million survivors have taken refuge in the forests and mountains, where they are feeding on herbs and roots. Hunger and cold have begun to make great ravages among them. In the name of humanity and Christianity save us."

There was a disturbance in Stamboul, a few days ago. It caused wide-spread rumors so alarming in Galata and Pera that a state of panic so serious prevailed that outbreaks were threatened. This, in view of the passage through the Dardanelles of the British gunboat Dryad and Italian gunboat Archimede, extra guardships for the British and Italian embassies formed the basis for a report that the rioting predicted had actually commenced; but happily the trouble was not of a serious nature.

Last year the dressed meat industry of the Northwest was in its infancy and although the shipments to the east were very encouraging, yet the business had not assumed very great proportions. The prospects for the industry this year, however, is very bright and to assist the trade the Canadian Pacific has issued a special east bound tariff, all rail, on dressed beef, dressed mutton, and dressed hogs. This rate is $1 per 100 pounds and is from C P R stations on the main line and branches in Manitoba and Assiniboia to and including Moose Jaw; also all stations on M. & N.W. and G.N.W. Central railways to Montreal and places common therewith.

A concern in Portland, Oregon, says an exchange, realizes $24 from the carcass of every horse. In the first place, the hide is valuable, the leather called cordovan being taken out of the part over the rump. The other leather is soft and is mostly used for uppers and heavy driving gloves. The hair from the tail and mane is used for hair cloth and for curled hair, and the short hair is used for stuffing cushions and horse collars. From the hoofs oil is extracted, and the horny substance is sold to comb manufacturers. The leg bones are used for knife handles. The heads and ribs are burned to make bone black after the glue has been extracted. By various processes phosphorus, carbonate of amonia, cyanide of potassium and prussic acid are obtained, and sometimes the meat is canned and shipped to Europe.

A Reuter St. John's (Newfoundland) telegram gives an account of the difficulties encountered by the Peary party. Lieutenant Peary was unable to find his food stores on the ice cap of Greenland. Most men would have abandoned the idea of a northern journey of 1,200 or 1,300 miles in such circumstances. Reindeer meat for the party and walrus flesh for the dogs had to take the place of the nutritious heat-producing pemmican, one pound of which was equal to four of venison. Kerosene oil was a poor substitute for alcohol. The start northward was made on the 1st of April. At the end of two weeks, after a hard struggle, they found themselves only 130 miles from their starting point. The dogs had suffered terribly and become demoralized and very difficult to drive into the white, trackless wild, where there was no trail. The sledges were often buried in the overwhelming snow drifts, from which they were extricated with much difficulty. In the fourth week the men on any extra exertion in pulling out the sledges experienced great difficulty in breathing, and blood gushed from the nostrils. At last the explorers decided on a retreat, while there was yet a chance of escape. Only nine dogs remained alive, and for them they had 13 rations of musk meat. Three broken-down worn-out men staggered to the door of Anniversary lodge, their feet and legs swollen and their bodies emaciated. Only one poor dog limped feebly behind them. For ten days they lay in an utterly prostrate condition, but ultimately all recovered.

Pettingill, the wild man of the Wise River mountains, has been found dead in his mountain retreat. Pettingill went to Montana during the early period of the war, and has ever since lived alone among the wild animals of the Wise River Mountains, living entirely on raw meat procured by running down game and killing it with a club. He wore nothing but a breech clout, his body being covered with a thick growth of hair, and the hair from his head and beard he came below his waist. Nothing has ever been heard regarding his life before going to Montana, though several stories are told concerning his reasons for retiring from civilization. Pettingill had knowledge of a fabulously rich gold vein, but never disclosed its location, though he gave to a party of hunters some quartz that assayed $50,000 a year.

The long drawn controversy between the ambassadors of the powers and the sultan over the question of the admission of additional guard-ships for the protection of the embassies, was settled on the 10th by the issuance of an irade granting the necessary firmans to permit the guardships to pass the Dardanelles. The demand was first made upon the Sultan on Nov. 19, and scarcely a day has passed since then without its being renewed in a more or less peremptory manner. The ingenuity displayed by the Turkish government in evading a direct answer to the demand, and when forced to answer, effective pleadings put forth for delay, had almost brought the mind of Europe to the conviction that the demand would never be acceded to, while, meantime days and weeks passed by without any action, and the condition of things in Constantinople that brought about the demand had almost passed.

Mr. Jas. Maxwell, in the Engineering Magazine, writes that the Central Railway of Peru reaches the highest altitude of any railway in the world. It crosses the Andes at an altitude of 15,665 feet above sea level, and two other summits on the southern Peruvian railways reach altitudes above 14,200 feet. These roads were built by the Peruvian government for the development of the country and for military purposes, and the routes and standards of gauges, etc., were fixed accordingly. The maximum grade is 4 per cent., compensated on curves of less than 1,965 feet radius, and the minimum radius allowed was 393.6 feet. The silver mines of Cerro de Pasco are over 14,000 feet above the sea, and the smelting works of Casapalca, the largest in Peru, are 13,700 feet above sea level and are reached by two short spur lines from the Central railway. The mines in the Casapalca district are 15,600 feet, and some further east are 17,000 feet above tide.

Irrigation is a subject not only of great but of growing importance everywhere. A practical manual on the ins and outs of this great subject, such as Nate Wilcox, editor of the Denver Field and Farm, has just issued, fills a long felt want, and would be cheap at double the $2 it costs. "Irrigation farming" covers every phase in the science of irrigation, particularly as to construction of works and the application of water. There are twenty chapters and a glossary, 320 pages and 160 illustrations. The subjects treated seem ample to cover the entire field as follows: History of irrigation, advantages of irrigation, relation of soils to irrigation, treatment of alkali water-supply, canal construction, reservoirs and ponds, pipes for irrigation purposes, flumes, and their structure, duty and measurement for water, methods of applying water, irrigation of field crops, irrigation of the garden, irrigation for the orchard, the vineyard and small fruits, all about alfalfa, windmills and pumps, devices, appliances and contrivances, sub-irrigation and sub-soiling, common law of irrigation, glossary of irrigation terms.

At the country seat of Highland county, Ohio, there are monthly stock sales, where every kind of farm animal may be sold. At the last sale some gypsy traders drove in twenty-eight head of broken-down, wind-broken, string halted, spavined, hoof-bound, blind and wretched beasts, and the lot was sold to one Dutch, engaged in making fertilizers. He had bought the much before nineteen head for $32. It should be said for the country that very few of these horses were natives. Most of them were what are called plains horses—bred on the western ranches. The hides of these beasts are worth to the buyer $1.25 and the bones, grease and tankings as much more. He is deserving of good profit for ridding the country of such uncanny brutes and putting their carcasses to some good use. Are we to pity the ranchmen and farmers who breed such scrubs, or must we denounce them as unworthy sons of the soil, and a disgrace to a land that has the climate, soil and feed which can produce the best horses in the world? How much has the trolley car done for the degradation of the horse, that his price is less than that of the ox or hog? The price of choice saddle and carriage horses is yet high, and so long as men love display and comfort the handsome saddle and carriage horse will bring a price that will pay the skill of the breeder and trainer and the outlay of the farmer. Good horses are yet profitable. Scrubs never were, and now the trolley and its possibilities are sending his carcass to the tank and his hide to the tannery.—Agriculturist.

An Intelligent Dog.

On Monday last, says the Winnipeg Tribune, a gentleman on his way from the Manor hotel to the C.P.R. station dropped his pocket book, containing $161 in bills, a ticket to Toronto, and a C.P.R. baggage check. Although he advertised his loss and promised a handsome reward, the finder did not turn up until yesterday afternoon. He is a boy named Ted Snea, and the story he told will bear comparison with many strange incidents of the intelligence of dogs. Ted had a dog sleigh, and he was driving across Main street towards his home on Syndicate street, when his dog stopped and picked something up and carried it along in its mouth. He kept the animal up at a good rate of speed until he reached home, almost forgetting about the dog's action. When he was taking off the harness he for the first time saw that what the dog had picked up was a wallet, and when he opened it his eyes glistened with the sight of the bills. Ted told his master, who is a dentist in the city, of the luck he had got through the intelligence of his dog, and the owner was ultimately found. It is said that he gave the boy $50 for his honesty, as anything [illegible] in the pocket book just as the owner had lost it.

QU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

Thursday, December 26, 1895.

PASTEUR IS DEAD.

SKETCH OF A LONG LIFE DEVOTED TO STUDY.

One of the World's Most Illustrious Men of Science Passes Away in Paris—Aged Seventy-Two Years—He Conquered Hydrophobia.

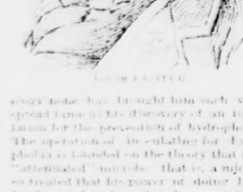
M. Louis Pasteur, the celebrated chemist and biologist, is dead.

The news of M. Pasteur's death will be received throughout the civilized world with a shock of real regret. Few men have excited so much interest in themselves or their work as this distinguished chemist, whose labors and researches have related directly to the vital welfare of mankind.

Apart from his scientific labors, the life of Louis Pasteur was a very simple one. His father, a tanner, had served as a soldier under Napoleon, married and settled at Dole, where Louis was born, December 27, 1822. Two years later his parents moved to Arbois, having purchased a tannery in that town. Louis was sent to the local school, and then to Besancon College preparatory to entering the Ecole Normale at Paris. At the Ecole and also at the Sorbonne, he devoted himself passionately to the study of chemistry, until he perfected himself in a knowledge that he has since exercised for the benefit of the entire human race.

So deep indeed was his devotion to the study of chemistry that upon the morning of his marriage—he was then assistant professor of chemistry at the Strasburg University—he had to be fetched from the laboratory, an incident that Mme. Pasteur has frequently smiled over when speaking of the happiness which has always attended their married life. The only break in that happiness was the anxiety surrounding an attack of paralysis, which seized him in 1868, and the events of the war of 1870.

Pasteur's scientific record is a long and honorable one. But of all his achievements in the domain of chemistry and biology none has brought him such widespread fame as his discovery of an inoculation for the prevention of hydrophobia.



LOUIS PASTEUR.

The operation of inoculating for hydrophobia is founded on the theory that if an "attenuated" microbe—that is, a microbe so treated that his power of doing harm has been reduced to a low degree—is introduced into a body he will produce an indisposition, which is not itself serious, but which is sufficient to render the body proof against attacks of the original microbe.

Now M. Pasteur discovered that it is possible to so treat a microbe that his power of evil is of any degree—that is, to "exalt" as well as to "attenuate" him. Having these microbes of varying strengths he invented a method of graduated vaccination—that is, by beginning with a virus of low degree and increasing each day the strength of the virus, an operator arrives at a point where he can vaccinate a body with a virus stronger than there is any danger of its ever being exposed to in nature.

He thus secures lasting immunity. Thus, in vaccinating against rabies, the patient is treated first with a weak virus; this is followed by one more powerful and so on, until at the end a highly exalted one is injected safely. Such is the treatment practised in the now celebrated Pasteur Institute, in the Rue Dutot, Paris, which is supported by the State, and has been visited for treatment by persons from all parts of the world.

It was in 1880 that M. Pasteur began with his collaborator, M. Roux, the study of rabies. He first found that the virus of rabies only exists in a pure state in the nervous system. He then found that by placing directly the virus on the surface of the brain of a dog under experiment the uncertainty of the period of incubation was done away with. Soon, after a series of inoculations from rabbit to rabbit, these animals when inoculated in the brain died from rabies after a fixed period of incubation of seven days. M. Pasteur had therefore in his possession a pure virus, with a regular and constant action, and was in a position to take the last step in the subject. As he could not act directly on the microbe of rabies, he undertook to attenuate it in its abode of predilection, the nervous tissues. He therefore took the spine of a dead rabbit and set it to dry in a bottle with two tubes containing dry air. Each day the tissue and virus lost a little of its strength, which was reduced to a minimum on the fifteenth day.

[illegible] in possession of a scale of virulence going from the deadly nervous tissue in a fresh condition to the attenuated tissue two weeks old. [illegible] his vaccinating experiments with dogs before and after infection by inoculating fragments of tissue mixed with a sterilized water and of increasing virulence. It was found that dogs treated in this way, even after being bitten, and even after being trephined and inoculated, remain refractory, or, rather, did not develop rabies—in other words, were vaccinated.

M. Pasteur was at this point of his experiments when an occasion presented itself to apply them in a practical way, which was done with complete success in July, 1885, when a youth, named Meister, who had been badly bitten by a mad dog, was inoculated. Since that time inoculation against rabies has been steadily carried out at the Pasteur Institute, and there are but few who now question its harmlessness and efficacy.

The study of rabies absorbed the last stage of M. Pasteur's scientific life. But for many years before devoting himself to this department of research, he had been engaged in work which, had it stood alone, would have entitled him to a high place in the temple of fame. His investigations into the phenomena of fermentation enabled him to prove that fermentation, the everlasting movement of matter is governed by microscopical plants, by microbes, and that each fermentation or each form of change in organized matter has its special microbe, so that these infinitely small elements are the regulators of life on the surface of the globe, since they are the reductive agents of organic matter that has lived, and since by this reduction they are incessantly reconstituting the water, air and oil in which new forms of life can find the food for their nutrition. In addition to this M. Pasteur proved that there is no such thing as spontaneous generation, as was generally admitted at that time, but that every form of life, however small, proceeds from elements similar to itself, and scattered in every direction around us.

By his researches on silkworms M. Pasteur arrived at the only true principles upon which the scourge could be combated, and his method of procedure is now rigorously followed wherever the silkworm is cultivated. Of higher practical importance were the results of his famous investigation into the nature of anthrax. He took up the question with his accustomed decision and vigor, and established the fact that the small filiform corpuscles found in the blood of animals killed by anthrax were a terrible parasite, capable, in spite of their infinitely small dimensions of killing sheep, cattle or men. Finally he took the closing step in the matter by examining the question why anthrax is perpetuated in certain countries. The germs of anthrax buried at a depth of fifty centimetres, or a metre, with the body of their victim become mixed with the earth and live for years in the state of spores. But how do they come back to the face of the soil and spread the disease? It is the earthworms that are the vehicles of the disease which they bring from the depths to the surface mixed with the soil that they have swallowed, and these germs are scattered over the fields and are a constant source of contagion for the sheep or cattle that are grazing—whence the deduction that it is necessary to set aside for the burial of animals killed by anthrax a space enclosed with care into which healthy animals shall never penetrate, and to choose so far as possible dry and calcareous ground in which earthworms will have difficulty in living.

Such were some of the principal labors of the great savant who has just passed away. His life was a quiet one "in the serene peace of laboratories and libraries" and the chief landmarks in it are soon told. He was successively assistant in physical sciences and preparator in chemistry at the Ecole Normale and doctor of sciences. A few years later he became professor in Strasburg, then dean of the scientific faculty of Lille. From this city he was in 1857, recalled to Paris to become director of scientific studies at the Ecole Normale, then professor of geology, physics and chemistry at the Beaux Arts; finally professor of chemistry at the Sorbonne. The Academy of Sciences the Academy of Medicine and, finally, the French Academy, opened their doors to him.

In 1874 he was voted a life annuity of 12,000f., which the following year was increased by 6,000f. He was made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor in 1878. From the entire world he has received the most flattering and enviable honors and distinctions. On December 27, 1892, on the motion of the medical and surgical section of the Academy of Sciences, the seventieth anniversary of his birth was celebrated in the old Sorbonne. The President of the Republic, the Ministers, the members of parliament, the diplomatic body, the scientific societies of France and delegates from the universities and colleges of the whole world came and presented to Pasteur the tribute of their enthusiastic admiration.

Only once did Pasteur issue from his working retreat. This was in 1871, during the bombardment of Paris by the Germans. Pasteur wrote to the dean of the University of Bonn to request him to erase his name from the list of honorary doctors of the university "as a mark of the indignation felt by a French savant for the barbarism and hypocrisy which to satisfy criminal pride persist in the massacre of two great nations."

An Agency Which Could Supply a Fine Young Man.

A funny story is told of a certain elderly Irish peeress well known to Americans who visit London. Lady —— was in search of a new man servant, and heard of a registry office in a certain square on the confines of the big city. Thither she drove in much state one afternoon, and, on arriving at the square in question, her footman asked a policeman where was the "agency." The man in blue majestically waved the equipage to a certain house. Her ladyship was admitted.

"I have come about a young man," she remarked to the bland proprietor.

"Yes, madam. I quite understand," was the reply.

"He must be sober and used to good families."

"Oh, yes, madam. I think we have the very thing on our books. Would you like to see his photograph?"

"His photograph! His photograph?" cried Lady ——. "I suppose the man's straight?"

"Oh, yes, madam, a very fine man. A fortune is no object, I imagine?"

This last with a movement of the hand toward the carriage with its pawing horses that could be seen through the window.

"A fortune with my footman!" literally shouted the Irish lady.

Then the proprietor explained that his was a matrimonial agency, and that the registry office was on the other side of the square.

Cast-off Corsets.

A very curious scheme was started last spring in Paris. A society for the relief of the poor placed a box in a wealthy quarter of the town, with a placard begging women to throw worn out corsets therein. It was intended that the manufacture into various articles of the wholesome should give employment to poor women, and the result has proved that the idea was most clever. Why is it not possible that such a scheme should be extended in its field, so that the boxes should contain other refuse articles of clothing, and why should not something of the sort be attempted in our large cities? People will not bother (many people will not) to pack up or send away their cast-off garments, when they would be willing to have a bundle dropped into some convenient receptacle as this.

Picture of the man who takes just as much pleasure in having his wife sit on his knee for hours now as he did ten years ago, before they married.

Beaten by a Little Boy.

"It says here," Mrs. Wetherbee broke in from the newspaper, "that the battleship, Indiana, is expected to make seventeen knots. What does that mean?"

"Seventeen knots an hour, of course," explained her husband, with a husband's clearness.

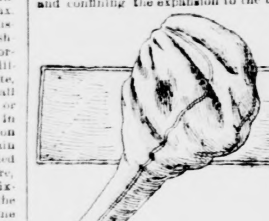
Mrs. Wetherbee shook her head.

"I don't think that's anything great," she said reflectively; "they ought to see Willie's shoestrings when he's undressing for bed."

A NEW SLEEVE.

Fitting the Lower Arm Snugly, the Expansion in the Upper Arm.

This is one of the popular changes rung upon the gigot sleeve, resembling somewhat the "banjo" and "mandolin" sleeves, the tendency in both of which is to remove the fulness from the elbow, fitting the lower arm with some snugness, and confining the expansion to the upper



arm. There is a fitted lining, and the outer part is in three pieces. It is one of the autumn fancies to pipe these seams with velvet, or satin of a contrasting color, or to use lace insertion or bands of fine embroidery or passementerie.

Talk on Winter Fashions.

The elegant possibilities of winter fashions are beautifully illustrated by the latest modes displayed at recent openings; and while it is hardly possible to predict the special style which will be most popular during the coming season, there can be no uncertainty about the aristocratic extravagance and richness of materials used, or the ruinous quantity employed in one gown. If there are to be any radical changes in fashion as regards the cut, they are not as yet in evidence, and it is the details of dress which furnish the novelties—except, perhaps, the Marie Antoinette gown, slightly modified, which appears among the latest importations, and bids fair to become popular later on. Fashion repeats itself, even though it is not quite on the old line, and while literal copies of the old Louis XVI. gown are still the exception, it is the keynote of the present styles, and some of the new modifications of the old time dress are very charming.

Skirts have lost nothing of their summer fulness, but the absence of stiffening, except at the bottom, makes them much more graceful. And although the sleeves have the appearance of being somewhat smaller because of the different arrangement and less stiffness in the lining, there is no diminution in the actual size. The outlook for a combination of economy and fashion is rather discouraging since rich velvets, expensive laces and applique embroideries form such a conspicuous part of a fashionable outfit for the coming winter. Velvet gowns with voluminous skirts and elaborately trimmed waists stand first among these for dressy occasions and dark green and black seem to be the favorite colors.

Round waists are still very much in evidence among the new gowns, and are finished at the bottom with either an inch wide belt of fancy trimming velvet, or of the same material, or a wide Directoire belt fitted plain if it is of velvet, and slightly draped when made of satin, and fastened in front with fancy buttons or a wide bow. One wide double or triple box plait in front is seen on many of the round waists of simple wool gowns for morning wear, and trimmed with tiny buttons and narrow braid, with possibly an edge of Persian lamb. The collar is a special point in the new gowns, as it is very much trimmed, and the Medici collar appears again on many of the coat waists very effectively lined with chinchilla fur. The straight collars are usually plain bands of satin or velvet with a plain ruffle or mirror velvet standing up around the neck. This is cut bias, folded double and varies in width from one to four inches. It is also made of satin ribbon and lace, and extends quite around the neck if it is narrow, or left open in front with a space if it is wide.

Satin ribbon an inch wide and box plaited makes a pretty ruff, and may be exactly like the collar in color. The new wool goods are very soft and fleecy and loosely woven, and the most popular colors are dark green, brown, blue and a rich dahlia or mulberry color, which is very much like the plum colors worn several years ago. Black gowns of fancy wool, crepon and brocaded satin are very much worn, and the waists are made dressy with some color to brighten them. Pale green and dark violet are very stylish, used in contrast with brown, as well as black, and a very little turquoise blue gives a fashionable touch to a dark green gown. Brocaded silks and printed velvets of various colors, covered with flowers in all the natural colors, are used for waists, and entire dresses as well. Gros grain silks, patterned all over in Parisian designs and striped with black velvet, are among the novelties, and all the new evening silks are brocaded in large patterns of bright colors on a white ground.

IN WHICH TO DINE.

Gowns Modestly, Modishly, Made for Festal Wear.

The dinner and ordinary evening waists of young women are low-necked but slightly, writes Margery Daw in the New York Press. I do not know why it is improper that they should be lower, as in a ball toilet, but so it is. And the normal-minded woman does not quarrel with the customs, she conforms to them. This saves her strength for the evening and she can expend it in witticisms.

One may be a great success in evening clothes by abstaining from the mental exercise while in morning ones. Too much thinking makes a girl an old maid.

Tucks in sleeves are the popular fad now. They are seen in all fabrics and upon all occasions, and on the arms of the old and young. They are pretty.

A rose-pink satin evening waist has them. The body of the waist is of tulle of the same shade. The yoke is outlined with silver and pearl passementerie. So is the neck. A silver gray satin girdle,

forms the belt. The full skirt of pink satin has not a shred of decoration.

It also is more modest for Mademoiselle's older sister to wear her gowns cut but moderately low.

One, Mademoiselle's older sister, has a frock of canary satin, brocaded with small white figures. It is trimmed with fine black lace, put on in a way which forms jabot effects at the sides. Loops of the satin make a pretty contrast about the neck. This older sister has such remarkably nice arms that she really could not resist the temptation to have her dinner gown made sleevelessly.

The effect, as her escort told her, was truly lovely. So she was glad she didn't bother with the sleeves.

Mademoiselle's mamma, who is stately, and has white hair, prides herself upon a dining dress of heliotrope satin. There is a blouse drapery of black net, with silver spangles. White lace, with black appliques, and a passementerie neck border of jet and silver complete it. It is quite impressive.

Informal Hospitality.

It seems to me that one of the pleasantest remarks which can be made about a house is that it is a house where people like to drop in. Formal receptions and at homes are all very well for those who take to that sort of amusement, but there is no such possibility of delightful companionship in them as in a company met by chance in a cozy parlor.

Such a house as I am thinking of seems to gather its frequenters by happy fortune—it is impossible to say exactly how. Its rooms are pleasant, but not too fine; the very chairs and tables have a sociable, hospitable air. "Come, sit down, gather around," they say. "Make yourself comfortable." We look at the sofa pillows in their varying tints, and each one seems entreating, in higher or lower key, that it shall be put behind somebody's back. The light from the windows of such a house fairly beckons old acquaintances as they go by of an evening.

And it is old acquaintances who make up the larger part of these informal gatherings, though new comers who have a way of slipping in, and being made very much at home, vary the social atmosphere and bring in new ways of passing the time.

But though the new ways of passing the time are welcome when they appear, there is never any longing for them in the house where people like to drop in. To talk, to have a little music when somebody cares to sing or play, a charade, when the young people feel particularly frisky, or a game of whist, which doesn't prevent a lively flow of conversation at the other end of the room—these are quite enough to fill the evening satisfactorily.

Nobody feels any responsibility, and the hostess is in danger of remarking to her departing guests, as Mrs. Custer says she used to do—out on the plains—"Haven't we had a good time?"

And why shouldn't she, for the matter of that? It has been nobody's party. The latch-string was out and some good-tempered folks wandered in and enjoyed each other's society, that was all.

Only you notice people never do have the custom of wandering in like this when the members of the household don't want them. The evening light beams an invitation, and the fire crackles a welcome, and the sofa pillows coo an entreaty only as they catch the spirit of the family to which they belong.

It isn't necessary to tell your friends you are glad to see them; if you really are they will soon find it out. It isn't necessary to amuse them; if they are interesting people, who are on good terms with each other, they will amuse themselves and you. It isn't necessary to feed them; they probably have enough to eat at home.

But when it comes to saying what is essential to make your home a center of charming social intercourse, that is a more difficult matter; for charming social intercourse is a plant of slow growth, which requires rich soil and a good climate.

However, when you really have it, prize it for what it is worth. It is a delight beside which all the "functions" reported in the newspaper society columns grow thin and vapid.—Jenness Miller.

A New Skirt.

The skirt shown here has eight gores. One front breadth, two gores on either side, and three for the back. It is suitable for separate skirts, as well as to wear with a waist or basque to match. A rough

brown cloth, with a multi-colored coat waist of velvet, makes a handsome calling gown. Plain tan cloth skirt with green velvet jacket is another combination.

A red and black crepon, with round waist of red silk, over which is a plastron of the crepon, with sleeves of the crepon, is suitable for calling and general wear.

For a tailor-made dress the skirt may be trimmed with braiding at the foot of each seam, extending up to the knee in a pointed design. A heavily braided coat is usually worn.

The model is also suitable for skirts of evening dresses.

"How vain you are, Effie, looking at yourself in the glass."

"Vain, Aunt Emma? Me vain! Why, I don't think myself half as good looking as I really am!"—"Punch."

SHE LUNCHES HER LION.

The Shrewd Dame Treats Her Famous Guest as a Man Would.

Since it has become the fashion for women to band themselves together into clubs, it is the custom on many important occasions, when women gather together, to celebrate high festivals with a luncheon, and if a woman cares to show any courtesy to a noted woman she gathers together all the other important women that she knows and they have a lunch, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. If she is a smart, gay woman, she will take her friends to Delmonico's; if she is dignified and exclusive, she will choose the Brunswick; if she is dainty she will take chairs in Sherry's white and gold dining room, with its lovely blue brocaded walls. Besides these well-known and popular eating places there are many less expensive ones where the cloth can be laid in a private room, with flowers and shaded tapers, and where the feast includes patties, croquettes, sweet-breads, birds, dessert and as many courses as is desired.

A TRIAL OF STRENGTH.

How One Boy Can Easily Keep Four Men at Bay.

Here is a good experiment for boys who would like to beat four men in a trial of strength. Procure two brooms and a long rope. Ask two men to hold each broom

tightly by the handle, keeping them parallel to one another and about a yard distant. Tie firmly to one handle the end of a rope or strong cord, then pass the cord several times round both handles—say five times, as in the picture—taking care not to cross the rows. Now holding in both hands the other extremity of the cord, you may inform the men holding the brooms that you are going to force the brooms to come together, no matter how hard the men may try to keep them apart. To do this, you need only draw the cord, the effort you will thus make being multiplied by the number of turns to the rope, as in the case of a pulley, helping you to obtain the desired result. But just as in the case of a pulley, what is gained in strength is lost in momentum. You will require, to draw the brooms together the distance of a yard, a rope five times as long, or five yards. If this experiment is tried on a polished floor, it will be very amusing, as the men will have difficulty in overcoming the resistance of the rope, and a very young child or a delicate girl will be able to conquer the efforts of the four most vigorous men among the company.—Once a Week.

The Ermine.

The ermine is a very small animal, the entire length of its body measuring only from 8 to 12 inches. It is found in Russia and Siberia and is one color in summer and another in winter. On the upper portions of the body it is a light reddish brown, and underneath nearly white in summer, but in winter in extreme northern latitudes the fur changes to a delicate cream white in all parts of the body except the tip of the tail, which is black. It is only in the coldest parts of Russia and Siberia that the fur becomes sufficiently blanched to be of great commercial value.

Too Young To Vote.

A party of young people planned an election day bicycle ride. One of them was advanced and wore bloomers. She has now reformed and "will never do so any more." This is how it happened:

She was to join the party at the ferry, and as she went through a side street she was unceremoniously halted by an inebriated but enthusiastic adherent of Tammany. "Have yez voted?" he demanded. "And have yez voted this fine mornin'?" She tried to evade him, but unsuccessfully. He barred her passage, and, shaking a dirty finger at her, "Me b'hoy," he continued, "did yez vote straight for Tammany?"

"I haven't voted. Please let me pass."

The man looked stupidly at her, then, with the smile of drunken good nature, assented politely, "Av course not. Yer too young."

LUNGS CLOSED UP.

GENTS,—In the early part of the winter I caught a bad cold, followed by a severe cough. I could not sleep as my lungs seemed closed up. I could walk only a few yards without stopping to get breath. I sent for Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion and before I had finished the third bottle, the cough was gone. I could breath freely and felt like a new man. I advise all suffers from coughs, colds or asthma, to give Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion a trial.

JOHN S. HILL,
Tenny Cape, Hants Co., N. S.

The man that can be imposed upon is not usually worth the trouble.

SCROFULOUS SYMPTOMS.

Are tumors, abscesses, sore eyes, eruptions and obstinate skin diseases. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all blood diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore. In all cases of this nature where the skin is broken and sore, or ulcers exist, the outward application of B. B. B. diluted with water if necessary, and applied on soft lined cloths is recommended to insure a perfect cure.

It is hard for a man to be thankful for blessings that he knows he does not deserve.

NONE BETTER KNOWN.

There is no better known traveller in the Maritime Provinces than Mr. G. Fred Anderson, the popular representative of Messrs. T. S. Simms & Co., St. John, N. B. Speaking of Norway Pine Syrup, Mr. Anderson says: "It is the best cough cure I have ever used and I prefer it to any other. I have given it to friends of mine and it cures every time. It would be a difficult matter now to induce me to use any other."

An honest man is the noblest work of God, but it often doesn't take his fellow-men very long to spoil it.

Yellow Oil used internally cures or relieves croup, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis and similar complaints. Used externally on man or beast, it cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, galls, chilblains, frost bites, lumbago, lame back, cuts, wounds, insect bites.

It does not take very sharp eyes to find fault anywhere, except in ourselves. Few people can turn their eyes inward.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat and all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest.

A mother's love is the most far-reaching thing in the world. It has followed many a wayward son to the verge of hell, only to be trampled upon.

UNABLE TO WORK.

GENTS,—I was troubled with Liver Complaint so much that I was unable to work because of the pain and sickness it caused. The pain under my shoulders and in my sides was very severe. I am glad to say that one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters completely cured me and I am now in perfect health.

E. DAGENAIS,
Ste. Rose de Laval, Que.

A good farmer is necessarily a better man than a poor farmer, for a man cannot be a really good farmer without possessing the majority of the cardinal virtues.

Books, Books, Books.

"Business Guide"—400 pages practical common sense information on business. Over one million copies sold. 5,000 copies to give away to persons sending us names of prospective agents. Write immediately to Nicols & Co., Publishers, Wesley Building, Toronto.

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ROYAL CROWN SOAP.

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Books and Pictures for 25 Wrappers.

Send for a list of 400 Books and 6 Pictures

ONE OF THE

BEST :: BEVERAGES

FOR WINTER USE IS

DREWRY'S

EXTRA PORTER.

It warms, invigorates and strengthens the system. Well brewed and thoroughly matured. Recommended by many physicians in preference to the imported article.

EDWARD L. DREWRY, WINNIPEG

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

CURES

DYSPEPSIA,
BAD BLOOD,
CONSTIPATION,
KIDNEY TROUBLES,
HEADACHE,
BILIOUSNESS.

B.B.B. unlocks all the secretions and removes all impurities from the system from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

BURDOCK PILLS act gently yet thoroughly on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Sun Insurance Office. } Fire.
Eastern Assurance Co. }
Quebec Fire Assurance Company.
London and Lancashire Life Ins. Co.
British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
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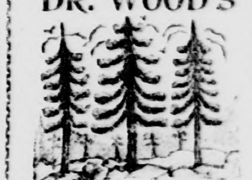
W. R. ALLAN,
General Agent,
Winnipeg.

Rolling Off a Log

Is no easier than making good Bread & Cake with WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER.

DR. WOOD'S



Norway Pine Syrup.

Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.

A PERFECT CURE FOR

COUGHS AND COLDS

Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obstinate coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant piny syrup.

PRICE 25C. AND 50C. PER BOTTLE.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Just a Moment--

You use matches every one must, whether for lighting lamp, stove or cigar. Price being no more would'nt you buy the best?

Of course—you would ask for

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES

SHORTHAND.

Do you want to learn it? Write to Winnipeg Business College and Shorthand Institute for particulars if you want a thorough course.

C. A. FLEMING, President. G. W. DONALD, Secretary.

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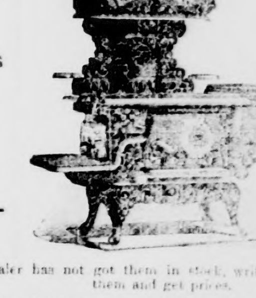
BUY GURNEY'S STOVES AND RANGES.



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If your local dealer has not got them in stock, write us direct. Call and see them and get prices.

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WINTER EXCURSIONS

VIA

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TO

Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

Commencing DECEMBER 1st, the Northern Pacific R. R. will sell their annual winter excursion tickets, via ST. PAUL and CHICAGO, to points in Eastern Canada west of Montreal at

$40 FOR THE ROUND TRIP $40

And to points east of Montreal by the addition of one fare for the round trip to the above rate. Tickets will be on sale daily until the end of the year. Good for three months, with stop off privileges both ways.

We offer CHOICE OF ROUTES
QUICK TIME
COMFORTABLE TRAINS.
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THE RICHEST LAND.

AFRICA IS SO DESCRIBED BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

Bishop Turner Talks of Wonderful Liberia—That Land Offers Everything to the Black Man—The Bishop's Interesting Talk of His Race.

Probably the most conspicuous figure in contemporary history of the African race in America is Bishop H. M. Turner, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D. His episcopal jurisdiction includes Canada, Nova Scotia, the West Indian Islands and America, and he annually attends sixteen conferences. Bishop Turner is celebrated not only for missionary work among his colored brethren, but for his unremitting efforts to ameliorate their condition, politically, socially and morally.

He was born in Newberry, S.C., in 1834, of free parents, but was bound out to a slave owner, and grew up in the midst of slavery on a cotton plantation. He had a love for learning, and from childhood devoured greedily any crumbs of knowledge which fell in his path, being indebted for his first educational ailments to a small white boy. At 15 he became office boy for two young lawyers, who appreciated his talents, and gave him fragmentary instruction in reading, arithmetic and other primary branches. The young Turner worked [illegible], but already his religious instinct had inspired him with ministerial aspirations, and at the age of [illegible] he entered Trinity college, Baltimore, as an [illegible] student. At Trinity college he applied himself to divinity, Greek, Latin, Hebrew and German, and was licensed to preach at the youthful age of [illegible], but until he had passed his [illegible] year he had never studied English grammar. He was made doctor of divinity at [illegible] university, Ohio, received [illegible] of laws at the Penn[illegible] university, and had the title of [illegible] conferred upon him [illegible] Africa.

Bishop Turner has just returned from [illegible] and which [illegible] Utopia. He [illegible]

[illegible] part of the African domain [illegible] Sierra [illegible] the Cavalla [illegible] the French [illegible] territory of [illegible] extending [illegible]. The land was [illegible] by the American Colonization [illegible] through the efforts of [illegible] the United States [illegible] for the free colored people [illegible] slaves as [illegible]. From that time [illegible] heathen.

[illegible]

[illegible] under the laws of the Liberia [illegible]. Civilized [illegible], however, [illegible] to a limited extent [illegible] Africans. Thus [illegible] the country. [illegible] and churches, and [illegible] schools [illegible]. The great impediment [illegible] of banks. The [illegible] in the building [illegible]. These banks were started in [illegible] into the hands of [illegible]. The only money [illegible] has been paper [illegible] in Liberia [illegible]. The people of Liberia are strict [illegible] the Sabbath, and even through [illegible] there are few amusements going [illegible]. The lower classes have sham fights, [illegible] dances in the streets which are [illegible] by the higher classes from their [illegible] chief pleasure seems to [illegible] places of worship. The [illegible] and congregational singing to be heard in some of [illegible] is splendid.

[illegible] a liquor shop [illegible]. None of the stores keep [illegible] almost impossible [illegible].

[illegible] of every [illegible] and barter [illegible]. [illegible] can write to [illegible] England or Germany for thousands of [illegible] goods and they [illegible] country. Hundreds [illegible] are constantly [illegible] Africa, while there [illegible] the United States [illegible] with Africa. Yet the United States is in a better condition to have immense trade with Africa than any other division of the globe, as American [illegible] of every description, farming utensils, medicine, [illegible] are more in keeping with the [illegible] of the negro than any European articles.

[illegible] I favor African emigration. I believe that slavery was permitted in the providence of God to bring the black man [illegible] contact with this giant Caucasian [illegible] for purposes of imbibing civilization [illegible] a sufficiency of Christianity to enable [illegible] to be great factors in the redemption [illegible] Africa. I believe it is time that the [illegible] negroes were opening their eyes [illegible] their present and future responsibilities [illegible] that connection. Africa is the richest country under heaven, more gold, silver, [illegible] and every form of mineral to be found there than upon any other continent. Liberia has the largest trees, finest [illegible] for all kinds of furniture, the most beautiful plumage and the most luxuriant growth of tropical crops, rice, sugar, bananas, pine apples, oranges, cocoanuts, [illegible], tamarinds, coffee, in fact every tropical product. Butter, hides, ivory, [illegible] oil are exported.

I have seen mountains of iron, 90 per [illegible] solid metal, nothing to be compared [illegible] in this country or Europe.

Yes, I go to Africa every one or two [illegible] for the purpose of looking over the missionary work of my church, ordaining ministers, and distributing my little missionary money. I can speak with full knowledge of the infinite resources of that country.

[illegible] the American black man will never [illegible] anything in this country, where his color is a badge of degradation, where white [illegible] dominant and where everybody believes [illegible] white represents God and black represents the devil. The black man will be [illegible] to the rear, civilly, politically, [illegible] socially and in every way that involves manhood and respectability.

There is no future in America for the negro, except to be a menial and scullion, may be with a few exceptions here and there, but the mass will be looked upon as the fag end of creation. Therefore I favor naturalization of the American negro as it is the only thing that will elevate him to the plane of respectability and recognition. He can go to Africa, and with no obstacles, become a statesman, philosopher, scientist; engage in commerce, acquire vast wealth, and be valued in foreign countries according to his standing. Here the negroes will be overshadowed by the whites for ages.

Then look at the blood and carnage that the negro is the victim of in this country. He is accused at all times of outrages, many women in the cases having not yet been born, but let us suppose that the negro is guilty—which I deny, however—of all that he is accused of in regard to his bestial propensities, then he ought to leave the country to get beyond the temptation, and the United States Government ought, and the people in general should assist him in doing so; but if not guilty the philanthropists of the country should aid him in getting away to stop such a flow of blood, and avert the vengeance of a just God, as blood will call for blood sooner or later.

Moreover the Supreme Court of the United States has declared that the black man has no civil rights under the general government, a species of injustice and discrimination unknown to the regions of hades. The devil is no respecter of color. Under the decision of the United States Supreme Court every form of race and class legislation has been enacted by some of the states. Many other things I could say in this connection, if I had time, which would show that the colored people of the United States are a set of fools if they do not make some kind of a move for their betterment, and the white people are unpardonably cruel, if they do not help the black men to help themselves, after getting the use of their sweat and toil for two hundred and fifty years. Yes, there are millions of slaves in Africa to-day, but slaves to Africans. The superior blacks have the inferior blacks in bondage, as they have had from time immemorial, and none of the superior blacks were brought to America. The Africans sold their slaves to the American buyer. We look to Christianity and civilization to remove this evil from Africa. Of course the slaves would be unfitted for self government now, they have been reduced to puerility from years of servitude, as any nation would have been; it will take time to civilize them and infuse new blood into their lethargic veins. But slavery does not mean much in Africa, to be sure the master has the privilege of having his slaves put to death, but otherwise their lives are easy. They are sent into the interior to hunt for ivory teeth, etc., but only a portion of their find is demanded by their owners. The only slave markets are in the far interior. Many of the most successful men in Africa are runaway slaves from the interior, who have imbibed civilization and are doing well.

The Africans are great linguists. Mulattoes have more judgment, but not the quickness of intellect of the full blooded negro. Africans are naturally a virtuous set. Licensed lewdness is unknown in Liberia; chastity is the first and always the most important lesson taught. Women are taught that there is no sin which brings in its wake such awful consequences. Young girls are told that no good luck will ever attend those who go astray, proverbial threats being that "the leopard will get them, their first born will die, and death may at any moment strike them down."

You often read of the numerous wives of the native kings and chiefs, sometimes the number reaching seventy five or a hundred, but wife in this instance means virgin and refers to the female slaves, from the sale of which the chief gets his revenue. It is a great honor for a man to marry one of the king's wives. Sometimes when a chief gets tired of a wife he sells her, but she goes for half price.

During his last visit to Africa Bishop Turner accompanied a party of Spaniards 300 miles across the Sahara desert to an oasis where there is a trading post and fort. Here he saw the Bedouins and wandering Arabs, and experienced several severe sand storms, simoons and other desert horrors. He is accompanied this trip by Dr. Daniels, of New York city, the famous orator, who is general secretary of the African missionary department.

All the Same.

"Have you any flounces?" asked Tony Pippin, with an abstracted air, as he inserted his legs under a table in one of those quick dispatch restaurants in Park row.

The fluffy haired waitress glanced down at her plain black skirts, blushed laboriously and said:

"What was that you wanted?"

"Flounces."

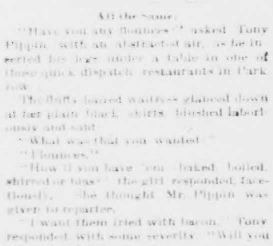
"How'll you have 'em—baked, boiled, shirred or blue?" the girl responded, facetiously. She thought Mr. Pippin was given to repartee.

"I want them fried with bacon," Tony responded, with some severity. "Will you take my order?"

"Yes, if you call for anything on the bill. This ain't no Chinese laundry."

Struck by a sudden fear, Mr. Pippin grabbed the thumb painted menu, scanned the oyster list for a moment, and then said meekly:

"I made a mistake. It's scallops I want."—New York Journal.



Cholly—Youah daughtah has consented to [illegible] me, and—er—I'd like to know if there is any insanity in youah family.

Old Gentleman (emphatically)—There must be!—Truth.

The Healthiness of Yawning.

A celebrated Belgian physician says that yawning is an exceedingly healthy function generally, besides having a very salutary effect in complaints of the pharynx and eustachian tubes. According to the results of late investigations, yawning is the most natural form of respiratory muscles of the chest and neck. It is recommended that every person should have a good yawn with stretching of the limbs, morning and evening, for the purpose of ventilating the lungs and tonifying the muscles of respiration. An eminent authority claims that this form of gymnastics has a remarkable effect in relieving throat and ear troubles, and says that patients suffering from disorders of the throat have derived great benefit from it. He makes his patients yawn either by suggestion, imitation, or by a series of full breaths with the lips partly closed. The yawning is repeated six or eight times, and should be followed by swallowing. By this means the air and mucus in the eustachian tubes are respirated.

A LOCK OF HAIR.

And the Part It Bore in the Destiny of a Great City.

The city of Megara lay smiling in the summer sun. Its marble palaces, its tall columns, its towers and turrets were gay with flowing plume and flag; for it was a feast day. The sun had been up only an hour, but already the streets were swarming with children, who had risen early to gather flowers to decorate the temples. Soft laughter rose on the fragrant air, and looks of trouble were for the time cast aside.

Could one conceive of a more peaceful and contented people? Yet sincere as their happiness was now, it was only as a ray of broken light streaming through a rift in the dark clouds.

For Megara was besieged, and the camp of the enemy lay just outside the walls of the city. A truce had been declared that the people might celebrate their holy rites to the gods.

And so, grateful for the lull in the strife, which for six months had borne heavily upon them the people threw care to the winds and put all their hearts and souls into the pure pleasure of this one blessed day. They heeded not that this reprieve was but the false hope sent by a cruel fate and that the darkest hour of their trial was coming swiftly on silent wings.

The people now passed in throngs all gaily attired in their holiday clothes, which for months had been put aside. It was time for the ceremony of sacrifice, and the young maidens dressed in spotless white with white flowers entwined in their locks and trailing over their flowing robes looked like seraphs with their young faces all aglow with holy enthusiasm.

On a smooth, rolling plain, covered with its natural carpet of green, and dotted with flowers, which seemed like a sprinkling of sunbeams, the altar had been erected. The procession formed slowly, the white robed maidens coming first chanting and swaying slightly to an easy dancing step. Then followed the youths of the kingdom, their boyish voices taking up the strain of the maidens, swelling it louder and rolling it over the long ranks.

When these had formed a circle about the altar, a long avenue was left clear, and then the glory of the procession came into view. Six tiny maidens, clad in rainbow hue, held in their hands masses of flowers entwined about ribbons, and leading by them a snow-white bull. Its horns were like ivory and shone in the sunlight. No flower or ornament was needed to add a charm to the perfect animal.

Walking beside it, her arms thrown caressingly around its neck, was the pride of the kingdom, Scylla, the king's daughter. She was tall and slight, and as graceful as a reed. Her dark hair hung about her in lustrous coils and swept over the back of the bull. Her robe was of cloth of gold, and deep purple amethysts fastened its folds and glistened from her black hair. Other ornaments she had none.

Closely following her was Nisus, the king, surrounded by his guards. He, like his daughter, was tall and dark, with the same kind of hair, except that one lock, falling over his shoulder, shone purple, like the light from her amethysts.

No wonder the daughter loved the purple stone, even as Nisus treasured the purple lock; for it reflected the light from that lock on which depended the safety of the country.

The children led the bull to the altar. Scylla stood beside it till the king approached with the gleaming knife. Then, with a low cry, she threw her arms about the creature's neck and pressed a kiss on its white face. But her grief did not interrupt the ceremony and the sacrifice was made.

When Scylla reached home she went up into the high tower of the palace, from which she could look down over the whole city and beyond it. Outside the walls she saw, as she had seen for the last six months, the camp of King Minos of Crete, and beyond the wide plain the ocean stretching out to liberty. For though she was a princess, Scylla felt like a bird in a golden cage.

As she looked down over the camp and watched the tents a figure issued from one of them. During the whole time of the siege she had watched the enemy from the tower, and had learned to distinguish the officers by name. And he, who but now emerged from his tent, was no other than King Minos himself.

It was easy to know him from the others, for, tall as they were, he overtopped them all, as a great oak in the midst of a beech grove. Then, too, his bearing was that of a king. That noble brow revealed a character grand, good and just. In fact, the king was what a king should be, and when, dressed in his flowing purple, he rode his white horse, he had all the charms that a knight could wish to win a fair lady's heart.

And Scylla looked till he passed from her view, as she had done every time she had seen him.

Then wild thoughts coursed through her excited brain. How cruel a war was, yet she blessed this war that brought Minos to her sight. But how terrible if he should be killed. Oh, if only peace might be had, she would have offered herself as a hostage.

Then came the wild thought of delivering the city up. She could easily do it, but one obstacle was in her way. The Fates had decreed that so long as the purple lock remained on her father's head, the city should stand. It needed but that she should remove it and all would be well, for surely Minos would be grateful to her and she would be happy.

And then came the thought of that father's shame and degradation, but only for a moment, as one thought after another coursed through her mind. She felt that she could pass through fire and water to serve Minos, yet that was not needed. Another woman would dare as much, and could anyone dare more than she?

Then the victory was won, but not on the side of duty. And only then, when she had fully determined on her plan, did she find peace or rest.

That night she arrayed herself in her richest robes. Never had she looked more beautiful. The Graces themselves might have envied her. And Nisus smiled a welcome to his daughter as she entered the banqueting hall. All traces of her grief at the sacrifice had disappeared, and the king was glad.

Scylla suffered all his attention and endearments, but hurried to her apartments as soon as she could. She feared lest her resolution might weaken and so her happiness be forever lost.

How many of us have stood in a like position, with all the reasons for and against our actions [illegible] our life and death in the balance, which a breath could give or take?

It was after the midnight watch had been called, and the palace was sunk in slumber, that a figure, enveloped in a dark cloak, glided through the wide corridor to the king's apartments. At the door a challenge rang out, but a moment later the sentinel knelt and the princess passed in to her father. Nisus slept, and the daughter slowly approached his couch. How noble he looked, but the girl steeled her heart against him.

A moment later the dark figure fled down the corridors as it had come, but a gleam of triumph shone from the eyes, and love and victory struggled for mastery in the countenance. And the king slept on, but the purple lock had left his head forever!

So Scylla went through the dark city and left it behind her as she passed the wall through a secret gate. Swiftly she entered the camp of the enemy and demanded to see King Minos.

When the king beheld her he thought so lovely a woman had never before walked the earth, but when, holding up the purple lock, she said that she gave up her city, her father, herself, he spurned her from him.

"Shall Crete," he cried, "where Jove himself was cradled, be polluted by this monster? Infamous woman, begone, and may neither land nor sea afford thee a resting place!"

"Alas!" cried Scylla, "for thee have I given up everything! Ay, I am deserving of death, but thy hand should not be the one to deal the blow!"

But Minos would have nothing to do with her, and, the next morning, giving orders that equitable terms should be allowed to the vanquished city, he sailed away with his fleet.

As the ships were departing Scylla jumped into the sea, and, grasping the rudder of the vessel that conveyed Minos, was carried along with it till an eagle, into which her father had been changed, darted down and pecked at her with his beak and claws. Scylla cried for mercy, and some pitying deity changed her into a bird.

And to this day the eagle pounces upon the gull, ever seeking vengeance for the old crime.

PICTURES IN SILHOUETTE.

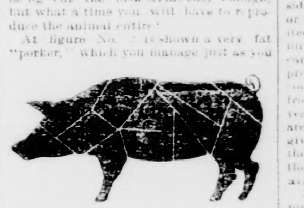
How to Gather a Whole Menagerie and Make It Amusing.

Block or cardboard puzzles representing scenery, animals and other pictures are very amusing and are useful to while away an hour or so, and every boy and girl has had his or her patience tried many a time in fitting the parts together. But when finally the picture is complete, isn't the satisfaction great? Even grown people require lessons in patience, and

some lessons are more easily learned when young.

At figure No. 1 is illustrated an elephant in silhouettes. Place a piece of tissue or tracing paper upon the picture and trace the figure exactly. The white cross lines indicate how the sections are to be cut. When drawn, transfer the tracing cardboard, and paint it black or leave it uncolored as you like. Then, with a sharp pair of scissors, cut out the shape [illegible] and then the sections. Before being cut the task seems easy enough, but what a time you will have to reproduce the animal entire!

At figure No. 2 is shown a very fat "porker," which you manage just as you



did the elephant. Doesn't piggy look natural, even to his very short, curled tail?

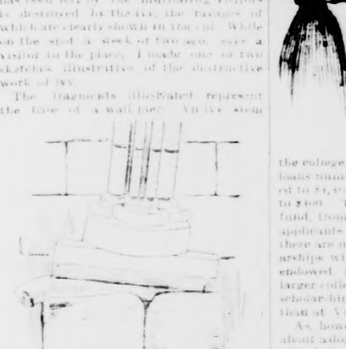
If you want to prolong the task of fitting the sections properly together, mix up all the little sections of all the figures and then pick them out. You will find the work fascinating, and will soon learn to cut up large pictures to form puzzles.

THE STRENGTH OF IVY

The Vine Lifts a Pillar of Many Tons Weight.

The Abbey of Cwm Hir in Wales is visited by many fashionable visitors, and it is said that the walls have been almost raised by the hands of vandals, and what has been left by the mutilating visitors is destroyed by the ivy, the ravages of which are clearly shown in the cut. While on the spot a week or two ago, says a visitor to the place, I made one or two sketches illustrative of the destructive work of ivy.

The fragments illustrated represent the base of a wall pier. An ivy stem



three inches in diameter has boldly raised the pier from its setting and at the same time pushed it forward out of the wall for two and a half inches. In a second instance the ivy stem two and a quarter inches in diameter has pushed through a vertical joint between two of the basal stones and moved the wall to that extent. In so doing the ivy split into two pieces three of the horizontal stones above.

Christmas Eve Fun.

To speak of the sport of Christmas Eve without a mention of [illegible] would be something like [illegible] play of Hamlet [illegible] left out. Snapdragon and the mistletoe were [illegible] Christmas in old English games. An old rhyme tells:

> What sport we shall have when Christmas [illegible]
> And Snapdragon [illegible] our [illegible] and [illegible]
> We'll hang mistletoe [illegible] our dear little [illegible]
> And pull them beneath it and kiss them by dozens.

The Life of Ants.

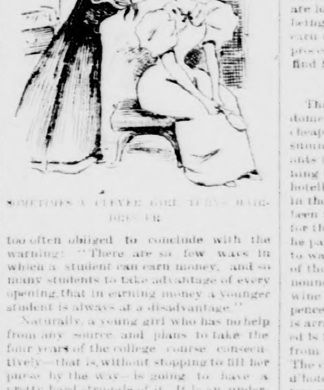
Sir John Lubbock, the naturalist, who has done more to popularize the study of insect ways and habits than all the other modern entomologists combined, has been experimenting to find out how long the common ant would live if kept out of harm's way. On August 5, 1888, an ant which had been thus kept and tenderly cared for died at the age of 15 years, which is the greatest age any species of insect has yet been known to attain. Another individual of the same species of ant (for mica fusca) lived to the advanced age of 13 years, and the queen of another kind (lasius niger) laid fertile eggs after she had passed the age of nine years.

TO COLLEGE WITHOUT CASH.

How Bright Girls Support Themselves While Getting an Education.

Is there not some way by which I can work my way through college? I have known many cases of young men supporting themselves while taking a college course, and why not a girl? I have plenty of energy and ambition, and am willing to do anything, if you will but point out the way. What can I do?

This is the sort of appeal that every mail is bringing to all the leading colleges for women, and the replies, while full of friendly advice and encouragement, are



SOMETIMES A CLEVER GIRL TURNS HAIRDRESSER.

too often obliged to conclude with the warning: "There are so few ways in which a student can earn money, and so many students to take advantage of every opening that in earning money a younger student is always at a disadvantage."

Naturally, a young girl who has no help from any source and plans to take the four years of the college course consecutively—that is, without stopping to fill her purse by the way—is going to have a pretty hard struggle of it. It is an undertaking that calls for large supplies of physical strength, courage, intellectual ability and practical skill. Nevertheless, it can be done, as some of the brightest women who have ever graduated from our colleges can prove.

At Cornell, for instance, there are half a dozen girls every year who manage to take the course without any money but that which they earn while studying. Several of them earn their board by assisting in household duties out of study hours in the families of some of the professors and others interested in the work of the college. One girl earns her board and room rent by taking care of her landlady's baby for three hours every afternoon. Then, with a scholarship to cover tuition, the necessary expenses are easily covered. It is a plan that can be carried out satisfactorily in many colleges, and is particularly desirable as making no extraordinary demand on a girl's physical or nervous powers. There are in all college towns a number of families who would receive students on these terms, and they would be, in no sense of the word, treated as servants. Wells College, is an institution where it is possible for a bright, ambitious girl to work her way without any extraordinary difficulty. She must, however, present satisfactory testimonials of character and scholarship to the president, besides passing the entrance examination, or submitting credentials from an accredited school. The college offers a limited number of scholarships to worthy applicants who stand in need of help and come prepared to take the full four years' course. The scholarships vary in value from $50 to $100, and may be held for one year with the privilege of renewal. There are, in addition, various opportunities for giving help in the president's office, in the library, in the stationery room or in the laboratories, of which students may avail themselves.

At Vassar, too, though there is not much opportunity for a student to earn any considerable sum of money, they are always glad to encourage self help as much as possible. The Vassar Students' Aid Society is composed of graduates and teachers of the college. Other friends of the college and the work are allied as associate members of fifteen branch organizations. Its scholarships are assigned as loans to applicants passing without condition the entrance examinations held by

the college. During the year 1893-94 these loans numbered twenty two, and amounted to $1,[illegible], in sums varying from $100 to $400. The college also possesses a loan fund, from which amounts are loaned to applicants without interest. In addition there are numerous full and partial scholarships with which the college has been endowed from time to time. All the larger colleges have similar funds and scholarships, though on a smaller scale than at Vassar.

As, however, there are, on an average, about a dozen applicants for every scholarship, it is plain that some of the ambitious girls must look to other sources for aid. In most cases it is better for a girl to earn enough to cover the major expenses of her first year, or at least the first semester. This gives her a chance to look around her and see what opportunities there may be for her to make money. Tutoring pays about 50 to 75c an hour in most colleges, but naturally this work all falls to the older and more experienced students. A knowledge of millinery is very apt to be a profitable source of income, but the girl who hopes to make much money in this line must be sure that she has thoroughly mastered her trade. Dressmaking is another paying occupation that can be carried on in connection with college work, but it is more physically taxing than millinery. Mending, manicuring, shampooing, can all be depended on to bring in numerous half dollars from wealthier students. A great many rich girls are willing to pay the expenses of another girl who will take care of her room, mend her clothes, help her with her studies and in general relieve her of the burden which college life imposes on her. This is, however, one of the least pleasant ways of achieving an education.

The greatest danger that menaces the struggling girl at college is that her health will break down under the double strain of study and work. Here it is that the young man in similar circumstances has the advantage for reasons that are too plain to need pointing out. The wisest course is first to earn sufficient money for one year either by teaching in schools or by some trade or profession. Every summer a few more girls follow the time honored example of such students and earn a nice sum of money by working in some capacity in the resort hotels and boarding houses. With this to start on, a healthy, capable girl would be quite justified in commencing her college career, and whatever institution she may select, she may feel assured that the authorities are in sympathy with her and will give her every assistance in their power. One girl who began the course last year at a large college, with no other provision than the money she had saved from a year's teaching in a small country school, found that she could, by making occasional trips to the city, earn a considerable sum of money by shopping for the other students and teachers. She registered at all the principal stores, and they allowed her 10 per cent. on all purchases, so that she was able to supply the articles to her fellow students at the regular prices. She had naturally good taste, and she exerted herself to keep abreast with the latest fashions so that the other girls grew to depend on her judgment.

This, of course, refers to the larger colleges, that is, the colleges where the expenses range from $400 a year up. In some of the Western colleges and in the State universities, while there are fewer opportunities for earning money, the expenses are lower, the tuition in some of them being free, so that the girl who stops to earn money at the end of each year before proceeding to the next would probably find her path not at all a difficult one.

A Premium for Wine Drinking.

Thrifty people who attempt to solve the domestic servant difficulty by living in cheap hotels at the seaside during the summer months and dining in restaurants in London during winter are beginning to complain of an innovation which hotelkeepers and restaurateurs are making in their system of prices. Hitherto it has been the custom to charge a fixed price for the meals. If the diner drank wine he paid extra for it; if he confined himself to water it made no difference in the price of the dinner. Now, however, it is announced by several hotelkeepers that if no wine is taken the meal is charged a sixpence or a shilling more, and where board is arranged for the sum per day demanded is from 50 cents to 62½ cents higher from teetotalers than from wine bibbers. The custom is also creeping into table d'hote dinners in London, and at one or two restaurants in the West End where fixed prices obtain it is announced on the menu that where no wine is taken the meal is sixpence dearer.

LONG, MERRY EVENINGS.

A Carnival of Authors.

One of the latest and most interesting games is a carnival of authors. This is equally suitable for children or grown people and both may spend a delightful evening together if preferred, for with proper management a whole evening may be devoted to it. The costumes may be simple or elaborate, each person representing a single book by something he wears or carries. Thus, John Halifax, Gentleman, may be represented by a gentleman named John wearing a coat decorated with the letters H A L I F, and carrying an ax in his hand; the Scarlet Letter by an envelope on which is pasted the capital letter A of scarlet hue, the envelope pinned across the breast; Seven Oaks by seven oak leaves pinned to one's coat; Helen's Babies by a lady named Helen carrying a couple of dolls in her arms; the Hoosier Schoolmaster by a gentleman dressed as an old-time pedagogue labelled Indiana; the War of the Roses by young ladies indulging in a minute war of roses, one carrying white, the other red roses; the Fair God by an Apollo-like personage carrying a fair poster and a fiddle; the Daisy Chain by a young girl weaving a chain of daisies; Sweet Briar by decorations of sprays of sweet briar; Oliver Twist by a young man named Oliver twisting a rope or decorated with such; Pickwick Papers by toothpicks, lampwicks and old papers; Child's History of England by a child carrying a history of England; Cape Cod Folks by some one wearing a huge cape and carrying codfish; the Gilded Age by an elderly person decorated with gilt paper, carrying a dish of raw turnips; Under the Lilacs by a child wearing a crown of lilacs; Rose in Bloom by a girl carrying a basket of roses in full bloom; Nature's Serial Story by a person profusely decorated with cereals; the Pearl of Orr's Island by exhibiting a pearl in a dish of floating island; the Fortunes of Rachel by a girl named Rachel carrying a money bag labeled with high figure; Heartsease by arrangement of pansies; Black Beauty by a picture of a black horse pinned to a boy's coat; the Golden Key by gold key of any kind; the Three Tin Soldiers by three tin soldiers worn conspicuously; the Man of the Iron Mask by a man wearing a black mask and carrying a crown in his hand; Independence by a boy decorated with flags and fire crackers; Seven Daughters by a young lady wearing seven badges of the King's Daughters; Don Quixote by a man wearing a paper helmet and sword and paper windmills; The Greatest Thing in the World by a person wearing an engagement ring; Letter of Credit by an old bill fastened to a person's coat; Knitters in the Sun by old ladies knitting; Political Economy by an old election ticket printed on both sides or by tickets made to answer a decorative purpose; Charles Lamb by a person named Charles exhibiting a toy lamb; Nobody by exhibiting a china doll's head minus the body; Green Mountain Boys by a boy advertising Green Mountain sarsaparilla. There is no end of the books with suggestive titles. This is a good game for the holiday season, as people of all ages can take part. It is also good for sociables, etc., and by dressing in costume it might be suitable for elaborate evening parties.

Can You Explain This?

Put down any sum in pounds, shillings and pence under £12, taking care that the number of pence is less than the number of pounds. Reverse this sum, putting pounds in the place of pence, and subtract from original amount. Again reverse this remainder and add. The result in all cases will be £12 18s 11d, neither more nor less whatever the amount with which we start.

	£	s.	d.
Example	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
Reverse and subtract	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
Remainder	[illegible]	19	[illegible]
Reverse remainder and add	[illegible]	19	[illegible]
	12	18	11

Jamaica Ginger Beer.—One bottle of Jamaica ginger extract, one ounce of cream tartar, six quarts of water, one pound of sugar. Stir until the sugar is melted, then put in the grated peel of a lemon and heat until blood warm. Add a tablespoonful of brewer's yeast. Stir well and bottle, wiring down the cork. It will be fit for use in four days.

How to Have Beautiful Hair.

When nature has neglected to crown a head with silken tresses, one can, in some measure, remedy the slight by persistently brushing the hair. A good quality of brush should be used. A hair brush should have long, soft bristles that will go through the hair and touch the scalp; then every particle of dust and dirt can be removed. A comb is seldom necessary if the hair is carefully brushed; if used at all the comb should be a coarse one. A fine comb irritates the scalp to a harmful degree and it is quite apt to break and split the hair. Brush the hair for five minutes before retiring at night, braid it loosely and permit it to hang. Never sleep with pins in the hair. The best hairpins to use are made of bone, amber or tortoise shell. Coarse, sharp pins cut and tear the hair and should never be used. It is an old-time saying, and well worth a trial, that "One hundred strokes of the hair brush every night will make one's hair like silk."

THE NEW BODICES.

The majority of the new bodices seem to have the opening under the arm, with the fulness of the material plaited into the waist in front—a most becoming fashion to a slender figure. Another popular way of cutting the waist lately is to have a very square pouchlike effect in front, the folds

turning up in even line, and showing a deep waistband. This style gives a still more slender look to the hips. In fact everything is done to make the bodice as broad and fluffy as possible and the hips and waist small. Amateur dressmakers will do well to remember these rules—shoulder sloping, sleeves very wide and short, bodice full and a great deal trimmed, waist well defined and hips fitted perfectly smooth. Whatever the design or cut of a fashionable gown of the season, these should be the characteristics.

Wall paper may be utilized as a floor covering by first pasting it securely down upon the floor, using ordinary paste for this purpose. When it has thoroughly dried apply two coats of varnish, allowing the first to dry thoroughly before applying the second.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

TIME CARD

Taking effect on Sunday, December 16th, 1894.

N. Bound Read up. Freight No. 153 Daily.	N. Bound Read up. St. Paul Express No. 107 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	S. Bound Read down. St. Paul Express No. 108 Daily.	S. Bound Read down. Freight No. 154 Daily.
1.20p	2.15p	0	Winnipeg	[illegible]	5.30a
1.05p	3.05p	3.0	Portage Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]
12.42p	2.50p	9.3	St. Norbert	12.40p	[illegible]
12.22p	2.38p	15.3	Cartier	12.52p	[illegible]
11.54a	2.22p	23.5	St. Agathe	1.10p	[illegible]
11.31a	2.13p	27.4	Union Point	1.17p	[illegible]
11.07a	2.02p	32.5	Silver Plains	1.28p	[illegible]
10.31a	1.40p	40.4	Morris	1.45p	[illegible]
10.03a	1.25p	46.8	St. Jean	1.58p	[illegible]
9.23a	12.59p	56.0	Letellier	2.17p	[illegible]
8.00a	12.30p	65.0	Emerson	2.35p	[illegible]
7.00a	12.20p	68.1	Pembina	2.50p	[illegible]
11.05p	8.35a	168	Grand Forks	6.30p	[illegible]
1.30p	4.55a	223	Winnipeg Junction	10.10p	[illegible]
	3.45p	457	Duluth	[illegible]	
	8.40p	470	Minneapolis	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	481	St. Paul	[illegible]	
	10.30p	[illegible]	Chicago	[illegible]	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

E. Bound Read up. Ft. No. 130.	E. Bound Read up. Ex. No. 128 Tues. Thur. Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	W. Bound Read down. Ex. No. 127 Mon. Wed. Friday.	W. Bound Read down. Ft. No. 129.
1.20p	3.15p		Winnipeg	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.50p	1.30p		Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.53p	[illegible]	10.0	Lowe Farm	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.49p	[illegible]	21.2	Myrtle	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.23p	[illegible]	25.9	Roland	[illegible]	[illegible]
4.39p	[illegible]	33.5	Rosebank	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.58p	[illegible]	39.6	Miami	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.14p	[illegible]	49.0	Deerwood	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.51p	[illegible]	54.1	Altamont	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.15p	[illegible]	62.1	Somerset	[illegible]	[illegible]
1.47p	[illegible]	68.4	Swan Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]
1.19p	[illegible]	74.6	Indian Springs	[illegible]	[illegible]
12.57p	[illegible]	79.4	Mariapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
12.27p	[illegible]	86.1	Greenway	[illegible]	[illegible]
11.57a	[illegible]	92.3	Baldur	[illegible]	[illegible]
11.12a	[illegible]	102	Belmont	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.37a	[illegible]	109.7	Hilton	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.13a	[illegible]	117.2	Ashdown	[illegible]	[illegible]
9.49a	[illegible]	120.0	Wawanesa	[illegible]	[illegible]
9.39a	[illegible]	123.0	Elliotts	[illegible]	[illegible]
9.05a	[illegible]	129.5	Rounthwaite	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.28a	[illegible]	137.2	Martinville	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.30a	[illegible]	145.1	Brandon	[illegible]	[illegible]

No. 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

W. bound Read down Mixed No. 143. Every Day Except Sun.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	E. bound Read up Mixed No. 144. Every Day Except Sun.
5.45 pm		Winnipeg	[illegible] pm
[illegible] pm	0	Portage Junction	[illegible] am
6.14 pm	3.5 *	St. Charles	[illegible] am
6.19 pm	10.5 *	Headingly	[illegible] am
6.42 pm	15.5 *	White Plains	[illegible] am
[illegible] pm	25.2 *	Gravel Pit Spur	[illegible] am
[illegible] pm	28.2 *	La Salle Tank	[illegible] am
[illegible] pm	32.2 *	Eustace	[illegible] am
[illegible] pm	39.1 *	Oakville	[illegible] am
[illegible] pm	43.2 *	Curtis	[illegible] am
8.30 pm	52.5	Portage la Prairie	[illegible] am

*Flag Station.

Stations marked—* have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Number 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines. Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific Coast.

For rates and full information concerning connections with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or

CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.

CITY OFFICE, 486 Main Street, Winnipeg.

MANITOBA & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

MARCH 5th, 1895.

Regular passenger trains run as follows:

WEST-BOUND.

Leave Winnipeg at [illegible] on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Portage la Prairie, Minnedosa and intermediate stations. Mixed trains leave Minnedosa on arrival of passenger trains as below:

EAST-BOUND.

Leave Minnedosa and intermediate stations on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Mixed trains arrive at Minnedosa as below:

Pass. Tues. Thur. & Sat.		STATIONS.		Pass. Mon. Wed. & Fri.
[illegible]	Lv.	Winnipeg	Ar.	[illegible]
Tues. Sat.	Mixed Thur.		Mixed Friday	Mon. Wed.
12.15	[illegible]	Port. la Prairie	[illegible]	[illegible]
14.05	15.10	*Gladstone	16.[illegible]	[illegible]
15.10	17.10	Neepawa	[illegible]	[illegible]
16.45	18.20	Minnedosa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sat.				Mon.
17.45	Ar.	Rapid City	Lv.	[illegible]

Mixed Tuesday to Russell, Saturday to Yorkton.		STATIONS.		Mixed Monday from Yorkton, Wed'y from Russell.
[illegible]	Lv.	Minnedosa	Ar.	[illegible]
[illegible]		Newdale		[illegible]
[illegible]		Shoal Lake		[illegible]
[illegible]		*Birtle		[illegible]
[illegible]		Binscarth		[illegible]
[illegible]		Russell		[illegible]
8.50	Ar.	Yorkton	Lv.	[illegible]

*Meals. Trains stop at stations between Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg only when signalled or when there are passengers to alight.

W. R. BAKER, General Manager. A. McDONALD, Ass't Gen. Pass. Agt.

PYNY-PECTORAL
Positively Cures
COUGHS and COLDS
in a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

W. C. McCOMBER & SON,
Bouchette, Que.,
report in a letter that Pyny-Pectoral cured Mrs. C. Garceau of chronic cold in chest and bronchial tubes, and also cured W. G. McComber of a long-standing cold.

MR. J. H. HUTTY, Chemist,
528 Yonge St., Toronto, writes:
"As a general cough and lung syrup Pyny-Pectoral is a most invaluable preparation. It has given the utmost satisfaction to all who have tried it, many having spoken to me of the benefits derived from its use in their families. It is suitable for old or young, being pleasant to the taste. Its sale with me has been wonderful, and I can always recommend it as a safe and reliable cough medicine."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.
Sole Proprietors
MONTREAL

BATEMAN & BRETHAUER,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS.
CLEANING AND REPAIRING DONE ON SHORTEST NOTICE.
Prices Right. Give Us a Call.
Newest and Most Fashionable Samples to Select From . . .
QU'APPELLE STATION, - - ASSA.

CHOPPED FEED.

THOSE WHO HAVE GRAIN TO CHOP will do well to try the old reliable again. Gristing every Tuesday at the College. Wood or grain will be taken in exchange if preferred.
10tf H. F. BOYCE.

Qu'Appelle Observatory.

Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1895.

	Maximum.	Minimum
Wednesday, Dec. 18	5	—12
Thursday, Dec. 19	12	1
Friday, Dec. 20	29	3
Saturday, Dec. 21	21	— 9
Sunday, Dec. 22	7	—10
Monday, Dec. 23	32	— 3
Tuesday, Dec. 24	16	— 4

WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY.

	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M
Wednesday	sw 10	sw 12	sw 6
Thursday	sw 2	w 6	s 1?
Friday	s 30	s 8	sw 4
Saturday	sw 6	sw 14	sw 6
Sunday	sw 10	sw 6	sw 18
Monday	s 20	s 20	s 15
Tuesday	sw 32	sw 36	sw 2?

Local and General

—The compliments of the season.

—Mr. Jagger has returned to town from Moose Jaw.

—Lovers of the graceful art of skating can now slip it on the light fantastic steel.

—Mr. Harry Bray was married at the English church, to Miss Sides, to-day (Thursday).

—Mr. J. Cowan having received word of the dangerous illness of his father, went east last Friday.

—After Christmas Mr. Jagger will return to Moose Jaw, where he has been appointed manager of Messrs. Hitchcock & McCullagh's bank.

—The Christmas edition of the Nor'-Wester deserves more than a casual glance. It is as handsome a piece of work as has been turned out in Winnipeg in a long time.

—Wood hookers are having a good time; anyway so think some town residents, for their wood piles are paid frequent nocturnal visits by some mean members of the community.

—The Winnipeg Tribune's Christmas number is devoted mostly to the musicians and sweet singers of Manitoba, and a symposium of the school question. It is a very creditable number.

—If you are in arrears for subscription to your newspaper, drop into the editor's sanctum and remark that you've come to "square up." It will be worth your trouble to see how he'll act.

—Our esteemed exchange, The Assiniboian, not to be behind the times, is out this week in chromatic colors. Bro. Meikle is a live man, and Saltcoats is to be congratulated on having such a pusher.

—The Sintaluta Farmers' Elevator Co., on Monday by by-law authorized their directors to borrow sufficient money to enable them to pay the existing mortgage on the elevator, the money to be borrowed from Mr. Mitchell, Winnipeg.

—Curling is in full blast. The President vs. Vice-President matches have resulted in victory for the President. The contests for the Whitla cup are now under way and causing considerable excitement. The additions to the rink have been got on with prompt dispatch.

—The hotels have kept up to their usual standard of excellence this Christmas, the bills of fare most liberal, and the viands of first class quality. The host of delectable dainties provided could not fail to give satisfaction, even to the most fastidious. The Christmas menu will be published next week.

—That thoroughly up to date magazine, The Colonist, is on our table; the December issue now before us is the Holiday Number. As usual this widely known publication is replete with matter that cannot fail to be of greatest interest to all farmers and stock raisers. In addition to the subjects usually treated, this holiday number is partly composed of pages devoted to a description of western Canada the interest of which is greatly heightened by some forty-five well executed illustrations. All interested in agricultural matters will find it to their advantage to be in touch with this excellent monthly magazine.

—The Methodist annual Christmas gathering took place on Wednesday last Christmas Day. The singing of the children could hardly have been better, and the various recitations were given in an intelligent and pleasing manner, some of the more humorous seeming to tickle considerably many persons in the very large audience assembled in the town hall.

—Mr. Gus Bersea, who has been an elder in the Presbyterian church for eleven years past, was the recipient, last week, of an address, a handsome teacher's bible and two landscape oil paintings, which were presented to him by a number of those members of the Presbyterian church who are connected with the Sabbath school, of which Mr. Bersea has, for the past six or seven years, been superintendent, and in which he has been an influential and active mover.

—It is with regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. W. B. Crosby, late bank manager of Messrs. Hitchcock & McCullagh, Moose Jaw. Mr. Crosby, who was well known in Qu'Appelle and Fort Qu'Appelle, and who had been suffering for some time, succumbed on Tuesday last, and owing to the nature of the disease from which he died, interment had to take place the following day. The funeral took place under the auspices of the Moose Jaw Masonic lodge.

The Presbyterian Christmas tree given on Tuesday evening last, at the Town Hall, was a complete success, the singing of the well trained children was excellent, and the other part of the programme was carried out with commendable ability. One item in the evening's entertainment we cannot refrain from particularizing, it was the club swinging by Miss Rosa Hay. The grace, ease, and self-possession with which this young lady went through a variety of club exercises was as surprising as it was delightful to behold, there was a kind of fairy enchantment about it. Other young ladies "go ye and do likewise," your health, and bearing, physically, will be the better for it.

Council Meeting.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council of the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle, held in the Council Chamber, on Monday, Dec. 2, 1895.

The Reeve and Councillors Raymond, Craig, Hicks and Webster were present.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

A communication was received from T. C. Johnston re arrears of taxes against the C.C.C. Co.'s lands, and referred to council.

The following accounts were received and referred to finance committee:

Dr. Carthew, professional services	$12 00
A. D. Dickson, conveyancing	3 00
F. Bell, printing	9 70
Geo. Dell, wood	2 00
B. Wunner, cutting wood	75
Clerk and Inspector's salary	14 50

Cates—Craig—That the Clerk write to T. C. Johnston that if an amicable settlement cannot be obtained with the C.C.C. Co. for the amount of their arrears of taxes due this municipality, that the matter be referred to Justice Richardson at once. Carried.

Raymond—Webster—That the report of A. Gray, road overseer, be received as read and fyled. Carried.

Webster—Cates—That as the council is now offering lands under its control to incoming settlers at an entrance fee of $10 for each quarter section, subject to settlement duties, that the government be respectfully requested to reduce the entrance fees for cancelled homesteads and pre-emptions from $20 to $10 within this municipality, as this council considers that it bears heavily upon intending settlers and prevents the settlement of such lands, and tends to leave them vacant. Carried.

The Clerk was instructed to send a copy of the above resolution to the minister of the interior.

Raymond—Webster—That actual settlers can obtain municipal lands by paying an entrance fee of ten dollars for each quarter section and shall conform to the following rules before obtaining a deed for the same, viz.: Six months actual residence in each year for four years, and to break, cultivate and crop ten acres each year, to the satisfaction of the council, also buildings and other improvements to the value of three hundred dollars, all conditions to be subject to the approval of the council. Carried.

Councillor Hicks read his report on the Pile o' Bones crossing.

Cates—Craig—That the report of Councillor as read be received and that the Reeve and Clerk be authorized to issue a check in his favor upon the legislative grant for the amount of his claim. Carried.

The Treasurer's report was read and referred to the committee on finance, assessment and safety.

The finance report was read as follows:

We, your committee on F.A. & S., beg leave to report as follows:

We would recommend that the salary of H. A. McEwen (the officer appointed to enforce the herd by law in town), be paid at the expiration of his month on the 11th inst., and that the following accounts be also paid:

Dr. Carthew	$12 00
A. D. Dickson	5 00
F. Bell	4 70
F. Bell	5 00
Geo. Dell	2 00
B. Wunner	75
J. Doolittle	14 50

The Treasurer reports as follows:

To the credit of School District No. 61		$ 3 00
To the credit of School District No. 244		11 20
Town improvement fund		14 54
Mill bonus fund		38 04
General fund overdrawn	$133 01	
Statute labor fund overdrawn	145 40	
Balance		211 63
	$278 41	$278 41
Legislative grant fund in hand,		$216 18

All of which is respectfully submitted.
(Sd.) A. RAYMOND,
Chairman, pro tem.

Raymond—Hicks—That the finance report as read be received and concurred in, and that the Reeve and Clerk be authorized to sign checks in payment of the several claims therein. Carried.

Council then adjourned, to meet again on Monday, 16th inst.

COURT OF REVISION.

Minutes of the Court of Revision, held in the council chamber on Monday, Dec 16th, 1895.

The Reeve and Councillors Webster, Smith, Cates, Raymond and Craig were present.

Raymond—Hicks—That the name of Mrs. Mariah Shore, E. ½ sec. 32-18-14, and the name of Robert Matchett, S.E. 6-17-16, be placed on the voters' list. Carried.

Webster—Raymond—That the voters' list as now issued be and is hereby declared to be the voters' list for the year next ensuing, and that the clerk is hereby instructed to record his certificate of the same therein. Carried.

The court then adjourned.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Musgrove desire to thank the many who emphasized their sympathy with them in their bereavement in the loss of their daughter, and take this means of expressing their thanks, as it would be impossible to communicate with all personally.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

In a paper read recently before the American Society of Civil Engineers at New York City, T. C. Clark, C.E., said a 7,000 ton ship could carry grain from Chicago to New York via the Erie Canal, deepened to 25 ft., for 3 23 cents a bushel; that with the Erie Canal deepened to 9 ft. it would cost 4 cents a bushel, in steel barge, 90 ft. long, steam towed. He also argued that a steel barge 17 1 5 ft. wide, 2½ft. draft and 180 ft. long, could be towed from New York to Chicago and carry grain for 2½ cents a bushel. Mr Chauncey N. Dutton replied, and claimed that by properly applying Mr. Clarke's basis of cost, grain could be carried from Chicago to New York via the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain route in 7,000-ton vessel for 43 cents per long ton, equal to 1 15 cents a bushel.

In the country districts in France boards are put up telling people what animals and insects should not be killed and the reason, and also which ones should be exterminated in order to afford protection to the farmer. First on this board is this:

"This board is placed under the protection of the common sense and honesty of the public."

And, of course, after that no boy or man would mar or remove the board. Then follows these instructions:

"Hedgehogs live upon mice, snails and wire worms—animals injurious to agriculture. Don't kill the hedgehog.

"Toad helps agriculture, destroys twenty to thirty insects hourly. Don't kill toads.

"Mole destroys wire worms, larvae and insects injurious to the farmer. No trace of vegetables is ever found in his stomach; does more good than harm. Don't kill moles.

"Cock chafer and its larvae—deadly enemy to farmers; lays seventy to 100 eggs. Kill the cock chafer.

"Birds—Each department of France loses yearly many millions of francs by the injury done by insects. Birds are the only enemy capable of battling with them vigorously; they are great help to farmers. Children, don't take the bird's nests."

And so on the instructions read. Among the animals which need killing on a farm are mice and rats, and the reason they increase in spite of the constant warfare of cats and dogs is because the boys on the farm kill the animals that would destroy the pests if they had a chance.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

You'll Find it in Waghorn's Guide

Clearing Sale!
—OF—
Toys, Fancy Goods, Dolls, Albums, Etc.
Cash Will Buy Easily
—AT—
CARTHEW'S

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
CURLERS'
Annual Ball!
ON THE
Evening of Dec. 30th
Gentlemen $1. Ladies Free.
Good Music, Good Supper—Everything up to date.

ONE THING IS CERTAIN PAIN-KILLER KILLS PAIN
PAIN-KILLER
THE GREAT
Family Medicine of the Age.
Taken Internally, It Cures
Diarrhœa, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc.
Used Externally, It Cures
Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.
No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity.—*Salem Observer.*
We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—*Cincinnati Dispatch.*
Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—*Tennessee Organ.*
It has real merit; as a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—*Newport News.*
Beware of imitations. Buy only the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere; large bottles, 50c.

INDECISION.

I've decided I shall marry,
Only I'm so hard to please;
Twixt two maidens fair I tarry,
One is Wynnie, one Louise.
Both are pretty appellations,
But by fashion disenthralled,
In their intimate relations,
Wynn and Lou they're often called.

But a quandary I'm in, then,
Should I win Wynn's heart, you see,
I lose Lou's—should Lou's I win, then
I lose Wynn's—which shall it be?
Very hard it is, this choosing:
Lou's I win, or Wynn I lose,
Names like these are so confusing,
I'm uncertain which to choose.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rhumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by C. E. Carthew, Qu'Appelle.

The Markets.

Winnipeg Commercial.

Wheat has suffered a farther sharp decline this week, as a result of the strained relations between Great Britain and the United States, growing out of the position the latter country has assumed in the Venezuelan boundary dispute. In the early part of the week there was not much change. Prices were easier on Monday, when the large increase of 1,018,000 bushels was announced in the visible supply, but recovered on Tuesday. World's shipments from all exporting countries for last week were 8,000,000 bushels. Later in the week as the gravity in the situation began to become apparent, a collapse set in in the stock market, and wheat followed, declining sharply on Thursday and Friday, closing yesterday, Friday, at 3c lower than one week ago. Total exports of wheat, flour included, from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 2,056,000 bushels, compared with 2,458,000 bushels last week, 3,554,000 bushels in the corresponding week one year ago; 2,705, 00 bushels in the week two years ago, and as contrasted with 4,247,000 bushels in the third week of December, 1892.

Manitoba country markets held up fairly well during the week, up to this morning. At some country markets there was a decline and at others an advance, but the general range was the same as quoted a week ago, No 1 hard ranging 38 to 42c according to market, No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern 2 to 3c under No. 1 and No. 3 hard 5c under No. 2 hard. Frosted wheats, 25 to 30c per bushel. This morning there was a drop in country markets of 1c on above quotations on high grades, and 2 to 3c on low grades, these prices being paid to farmers in Manitoba country markets. In round lots of wheat there is practically no business moving. Holders are maintaining a firm front on Manitoba wheat, notwithstanding the drop in United States markets. The movement is keeping up large for the season, but is practically all going into store at Fort William, last week's receipts at Fort William being 411,652 bushels as compared with 73,076 bushels a year ago. We quote No. 1 hard nominally at 55c on an afloat basis, Fort William.

WINNIPEG PRICES.

Wheat—Farmers' loads are being taken at the mills at 40 to 43c for good milling samples, rejected sold as low as 30c for chicken feed.

Flour—Patents, $1.80; strong bakers' $1.60.

Oats—Per bushel, 15 to 16c.

Barley—Per bushel, 18 to 20c.

Butter—Creamery, 17½ to 18c.; dairy, 12 to 15c per pound.

Cheese—Per pound, 8½ to 9c as to quality.

Eggs—Per dozen, 18 to 21c.

Lard—Pure, $1.80 to $1.85 for 20 pound pails, and $4.50 for 50 pound pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, $6.50 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 9½c per pound.

Potatoes—Per bushel, 20c.

Onions—Per bushel, 40 to 50c.

Cabbage—Per dozen, 25 to 40c.

Tomatoes—2 to 3c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, 40 to 45c per pair; turkeys, 9 to 12c per pound, live weight; ducks, dressed, 10c per pound; wild ducks, 20 to 30c per pair.

Hay—Loose, per ton, $5 to $6; baled prairie, $5.50 to 6

Dressed meats—Hogs 5c, beef 4 to 4 1-2c, mutton and lamb 5 to 6c, veal 4 to 6c.

Live stock—Cattle 2 to 2½c, sheep 2 1-2 to 3c, hogs 3¾c off cars.

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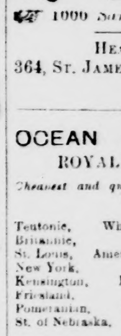
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